The Sydney Morning Herald.

"IN MODERATION PLACING ALL MY GLORY, WHILE TORIES CALL ME WHIG—AND WHIGS A TORY."

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Sydney, Fifteen Shillings per Quarter. Single Numbers, Sixpence. Country, Seventeen Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter. Ten per cent. discount for payment in advance, and ten per cent. added if accounts are allowed to run over six months.

VOL. XV. THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1843. No. 1782.

CASH TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.
For one inch and under, Two Shillings and Sixpence, and One Shilling for every additional inch, for each insertion.

The only persons authorised to receive Moneys and Communications on account of the "Sydney Morning Herald" (except at the Office of Publication, Lower George-street, Sydney) are Mr. John Harris, *Collector, Sydney;* Mr. Joseph Hunt, *Balmain;* Mr. John Liscombe, *Bathurst;* Mr. Laban White, *Windsor;* Mr. Hugh Taylor, *Parramatta* Mr. A. W. Larthorne, *Maitland and Woltombi;* Mr. D. L. Spillane, *Campbelltown;* Mr. John Coleman, *Penrith;* Mr. R. Davison, *Wollongong;* Mr. Robert Craig, Cabinetmaker, *Goulburn;* Mr. John M'Kinlay, *Postmaster, Cassilis;* Mr. John Gray, *Queanbeyan;* Mr. Arthur Brown, Deputy Postmaster, *Singleton and Jerry's Plains;* Mr. William Pritchard, Deputy Postmaster, *Liverpool;* Mr. William Barnard Rhodes, *Wellington, for Port Nicholson and Cook's Straits, New Zealand; who are provided with Printed Receipts, with the written signatures of "Kemp and Fairfax," who hereby give Notice that no other will be acknowledged for debts accruing from January 1, 1841.*

The "Sydney Morning Herald" is Published every Morning (Sundays excepted); and the Quarters end the 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December; at which periods only can Subscribers decline by giving Notice and paying the amount due to the end of the Current Quarter. Advertisements *must specify on the face of them the number of times they are intended to be inserted, or they will be continued till countermanded, and charged to the party. No Advertisements can be withdrawn after Eleven o'clock, a.m., but new ones will be received until Nine o'clock in the Evening. No verbal communications can be attended to, and all letters must be post paid, or they will not be taken in.*

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE Subscribers to this Paper, and the Public generally, are respectfully informed, that in future the following Rules will be strictly adhered to:—

In Sydney.—No new Subscribers will be received without *one quarter* being paid in advance, for which ten per cent. will be allowed; the subscription in advance being 13s. 6d. per quarter.

In the Country.—No new Subscribers will be received without *half-a-year* being paid in advance, for which ten per cent. will be allowed; the subscription in advance being £1 11s. 6d. per half year; and the Proprietors must be furnished to the time with a written undertaking that all future payments, both for subscription and charges of advertisements, shall be made in Sydney, or by the hands of an Agent.

In all cases, whether in Town or Country, the names of persons will be struck off the subscription list, when the arrears against them have stood over twelve months, and proceedings for recovering the amount due will be instituted.

No Advertisements will be received from persons who are not Subscribers without payment in advance, either by remittance or an order upon some responsible individual in Sydney.

In all cases of Insolvency, when the party is a Subscriber to this Journal, the name is at once erased from the Subscribers' Book; and if he wish to take the paper in future, he must comply with the rule affecting new Subscribers, and pay in advance

GUANO TO JAMAICA.

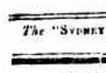
THE *SOPHIA JANE*, will leave Jaques' bonding wharf, Sydney, for Jervis Bay and Wollongong, THIS DAY, the 2nd February, at nine P.M., and will call at Kiama, to land passengers only. 861

FOR HUNTER RIVER.

THE CUTTER *JOHN* will leave Grose's Wharf for the above place every Saturday, and discharge at Anlaby's Store, Morpeth, where all goods will be received, and stored free of expense Freight—dead weight 12s. 6d., and measurement goods 15s., per ton; grain 4d. per bushel. Apply to Mr. Anlaby, Morpeth; Mrs. James, Hinton; or to

J. MILLER,
Grose's Wharf, Sydney.
January 30. 1554

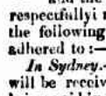
FOR HOBART TOWN.
A REGULAR TRADER.



THE fine fast-sailing first-class Brig *CAROLINE*, C. Frazier, commander, will sail on the 6th instant. For freight or passage, having superior accommodation, apply to the captain, on board, at Cook's Wharf or to

GEORGE THORNE,
43, Lower George street.
1635

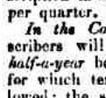
FOR HOBART TOWN.



THE fine fast sailing schooner *TALENT*, A. 1., 160 tons, will meet with immediate despatch. For freight or passage apply to Captain Finnic on board, to

RAMSAY, YOUNG, AND CO.,
or to
J. B. METCALFE,
Lower George street.
January 31. 1595

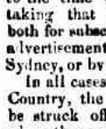
For Port Phillip and South Australia.



THE fine fast-sailing brig *EMMA*, Enroule, Commander, will sail during next week. For freight or passage apply at

T. & M. WOOLLEY'S,
Or, on board.
January 28. 1475

For Port Nicholson Direct.



THE fine fast-sailing ship *POSTHUMOUS*, A 1, burthen 349 tons, A. Milner, commander, having nearly the whole of her cargo engaged, will meet with immediate despatch. For freight or passage, having very superior accommodations and carrying a Surgeon, apply to the commander on board, or

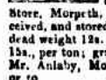
W. S. DELOITTE and Co.,
Miller's Point.
Goods received wharfage free. 1249

FOR AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND.

THE splendid new Barque *DUBLIN*, Mr. George B. Dunlam, commander, has splendid accommodations for cuddy and gun-room passengers, having room only for a few tons of goods; will be dispatched in about ten or fourteen days. For freight or passage apply to the commander, on board, at Thom's Wharf, or to

ABERCROMBIE and CO.
1679

For England via Valparaiso, to sail the 5th of February.



THE remarkably fast-sailing ship *TRITON*, Joseph Dare, commander, has first-rate poop and other accommodation. For freight or passage to Valparaiso, or passage to London, apply to the commander, or to

R. G. DUNLOP.,
Bligh-street, Sydney.
1382

FOR LONDON DIRECT,
Under engagement to H. M. Government, to sail on the 12th February.

THE new fast-sailing Bristol-built Barque *EAGLE*, A 1 at Lloyds, 370 tons register, John M. Buckley, Esq., Commander. This vessel has very superior accommodations for passengers, and carries an experienced surgeon. For passage apply on board the vessel at the Circular Wharf, to Captain Buckley. For freight of Wool only, to

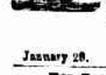
S. A. BRYANT AND CO.,
Bank Court, King-street,
or to JOSEPH S. WILLIS,
Charlotte-place.
1354

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE fine fast-sailing BRIG *CAROLINE*, guaranteed to sail in all February (1843); having all her dead weight on board, is now ready to take in wool. Having excellent accommodation for cabin and steerage passengers, early application must be made to

ISAAC SIMMONS,
At his new Mart, George-street.
1406

FOR LONDON.



THE fast-sailing barque *LOUISA*, 307 tons, J. Pallot, commander, having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will sail for the above Port on the 12th February. For freight or passage, apply to the master, on board; or to

A. B. SMITH AND Co.,
Sussex-street.
6844

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE FINE BARQUE *EARL OF DURHAM*, A 1, 400 tons, Captain Tindall, has first rate accommodations for CABIN, INTERMEDIATE, and STEERAGE passengers, having seven feet six inches between decks. For freight or passage apply to the commander, on board; to

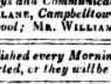
A. GORE; or to
J. B. METCALFE,
Lower George-street.
1571

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE fine first-class fast-sailing A 1 argue *PERSIAN*, 347 tons per register, Thomas Millman, Commander, has a large portion of her cargo engaged, and will meet with quick despatch. This vessel has very superior accommodations for passengers. For freight or passage apply to the Commander on board, or to

THACKER, MASON, and CO.,
Fort-street.
or CAMPBELL, HILL, and CO.,
Jamison-street.
873

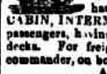
FOR LONDON DIRECT.



THE New Teak-built SHIP *THERESA*, A 1, 455 tons, W. H. Driscoll, Commander, having a large portion of her cargo already engaged, will positively sail on the 15th February; has superior accommodation for cabin and intermediate passengers, and will carry an experienced surgeon. For freight or passage apply to the commander, on board, or to

ROYD and CO., or
J. T. ARMITAGE and CO.
260

FOR LONDON DIRECT.



THE FINE BARQUE *ACHILLES*, 420 tons, William Veale, Commander, has only room for one hundred bales of Wool, for which immediate application is necessary, to the Captain on board, to R. Dacre, or to

J. B. METCALFE,
Lower George-street.

N.B.—There is one Stern Cabin disengaged, and room for four *Intermediate* or *Steerage* passengers.
January 26. 1370

FOR LONDON.

THE fast sailing new British-built Ship *BENARES*, 470 tons register, James Gilkison commander; has the whole of her dead weight on board and now taking in wool, the greater part of which is engaged and ready for shipment; will sail early in February. For freight or passage, having superior accommodation, and carries an experienced surgeon. Apply on board, or to

GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER,
No 1, Lower George-street.
617

FOR LONDON.

THE FINE BARQUE *HERALD*, to sail on the 12th of February. For passage only, apply to the Captain on board, or to

COOPER AND HOLT.
1380

FOR LONDON,

THE fine fast-sailing A1 ship *HAMLET*, 350 tons register, J. Wilson, commander. This vessel is now loading, and the principal part of her cargo being engaged, will meet with immediate dispatch. For freight or passage apply to the commander, on board, or to

CAMPBELL and CO.
Campbell's Wharf, January 11. 652

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE fine fast-sailing river-built barque *SIR EDWARD PAGET*, 482 tons per Register, A. J. Tait, commander. This vessel's sailing qualities are well known; she has superior accommodation for passengers, and carries a surgeon. Application to be made to the Commander, on board, or to

THACKER, MASON, AND CO.
1258

FOR SALE.

A NEW CUTTER, 16 tons burthen, coppered and fitted complete, with masts and sails. Apply at the Patent Slip, Sussex-street.
January 18. 992

EXCHANGE UPON LONDON.

THE Royal Bank of Australia hereby give notice, that they will dispose of Bankers' Bills, accepted in London, in sums varying from £20 to £500.

D. M. LAURIE, Manager.
No. 2, Church Hill.
Office hours from twelve to two. 1086

Union Assurance Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held THIS DAY, the 2nd day of February, at eleven o'clock precisely, for the purpose of re-electing the three Directors who retired by rotation, viz: J. H. Grose, W. H. Moore, and A. M'Gas, Esquires.

E. B. BOULTON,
Secretary.
Sydney, January 30. 1565

SYDNEY SALTING COMPANY.

THE Provisional Committee having brought their labours to a conclusion, hereby call a Meeting of Shareholders and others interested in the formation of the above Company, to be held at the Royal Hotel, on Monday next, the 6th February, at two o'clock, for the purpose of signing the Deed of Settlement, of electing Directors, and of transacting such other business as may be brought before the meeting. 1638

SYDNEY COLLEGE.

THE adjourned General Meeting of the Trustees will be held on Saturday, the 18th instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, in the College Hall, Hyde Park, Sydney.

GEORGE ALLEN,
Honorary Secretary.
Sydney, February 1. 1620

CAMDEN ELECTION.

THE Friends of R. THERRY, Esq., and the electors and others interested in the representation of the County of Camden, are requested to meet Mr. Therry, at the Camden Inn, Cowpasture Bridge, on Monday, the 6th of February, at one o'clock. 1611

To the Independent Electors of the Boroughs of Liverpool and Campbelltown.

THE electors of the above Boroughs are respectfully requested to meet Mr. Robert Fitzgerald at public meetings to be held at Liverpool and Campbelltown, on the following days, namely: at Mr. Graham's Inn, Liverpool, on Wednesday next, the 1st February, at two o'clock afternoon. And at Mr. Hurley's Inn, Campbelltown, on Friday next, at twelve o'clock, noon.
Windsor, January 27. 1478

To the Independent Electors of the Counties of St. Vincent and Murray.

GENTLEMEN,—Presuming that the counties of St. Vincent and Murray will return a member to the New Legislative Assembly, I beg to announce to you my intention of offering myself as a candidate for the honour of becoming your representative.

I shall feel it my bounden duty at all times to give my most strenuous support to all measures introduced, and which appear upon mature deliberation to be equitable, and have a tendency to support truth and justice, and for the general advancement of the interest of the districts, and the colony generally; and upon the other hand firmly to oppose all measures having an opposite tendency.

I shall take the earliest opportunity of waiting upon you personally; and, in the mean time, beg to subscribe myself,

Gentlemen,
Your faithful and devoted servant,
JOHN COGHILL.
171

To the Independent Electors of the City of Sydney.

GENTLEMEN,—Upwards of twenty years since, I obtained for this colony the repeal of certain destructive local duties on its principal exports at that time; the removal of some restrictions as to the use of the Crown Lands, which were incompatible with the prosperity of our grazing interests. I was also instrumental in procuring the adoption of other measures for the relief of our agriculture, at that time almost destroyed. Since that period, I have unremittingly laboured with other friends of the colony, in the establishment of means for affording a liberal education to our youth, on a scale commensurate to its growing requirements. I have afforded much of my time in various departments, in the management of our two principal national institutions for the relief of our decayed citizens, and for seventeen or eighteen years, more particularly for the last six or seven years, I have been unremitting in my exertions, in connexion with other friends of civil and religious liberty, and of good government, to obtain and to preserve to us, not only those free institutions of which we are already possessed, but that also which we are now about to enjoy.

So long a person of utmost unremitting exertion in the public affairs of this colony, has at least afforded me the means of obtaining much information and practical experience. This has induced me to offer myself as a candidate at the ensuing election; and should I obtain the distinguished honour of being elected to represent this important City in the local legislature about, for the first time, to be established, I will at least pledge myself to endeavour to promote the best interests of the constituency which I shall have the honour to represent, and of the colonists generally, with unabated exertion. I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
W. BLAND.
8627

To the Electors of the City of Sydney.

GENTLEMEN,—Having announced my intention of offering myself as a candidate for your suffrages at the ensuing election of Members for the Legislative Assembly, it is essentially necessary, that I should put you in possession of the knowledge of the principles by which I shall be guided should it be your pleasure to place your confidence in me.

It is perhaps difficult to find any decided test like that which unfortunately exists in the Mother Country, by which political opinions may be tried. Allow me, however, to declare that I am a sincere friend of civil and religious liberty.

This being my adopted land, and having no intention of ever quitting it, and firmly trusting that from the occurrences of the past years and the manner in which I have defended the interests of all with whom I have come in contact, I boldly claim the title of a true Australian Colonist, being a freeholder of its soil.

Fully aware of the responsibility attached to the honorable post to which I now aspire, and sensible of the duties, which will be arduous and complicated, and can only be performed faithfully and beneficially by one who through evil and good reports and whatever may be the inducement to swerve from his public duty, yet has the courage to pursue that course, which in his honest opinion, is most likely to promote the local advantage of his constituents and the general interests of the Colony. This shall be the constant rule by which my conduct will be guided, sparing neither pains nor labour to discharge my duty towards you, and I will, if elected, enter the Legislative Council fettered by no tie but that of my patriotic feelings to this my adopted country.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
WILLIAM HUSTLER.
8652

To the Independent Electors of the City of Sydney.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to announce to you that it is my intention to offer myself as a candidate for the honour of representing your City in the first Session of the new Legislative Council. After having laboured among you for the last eighteen years, in concert with other friends of freedom, to obtain those constitutional privileges, which are the rightful inheritance of Britons and their descendants, in whatever quarter of the empire they may reside, I trust,—now that the parent Legislature has at length conceded to us a portion of our birthright, that I may be permitted to found my claim to your support, on the part I have taken in procuring this important concession—tardy—as it has been, and imperfect and unsatisfactory—as it still is.

My public principles have been so often before the public, in the course of the long and arduous struggle, which has led to this approaching change in our form of government, that I do not consider it necessary to trouble you with a recapitulation of them now:—feeling confident that my veneration for civil and religious liberty, and for all the free and expansive elements of our happy constitution, will not be doubted by any one, who is acquainted with my public career.

Should it be your pleasure to elect me to the distinguished honour of being one of your first representatives, I pledge myself to deal with all measures, that may be propounded to the Council, according only to my deliberate views of their probable tendency, come from what quarter they may: giving to whatever I may deem beneficial to the general weal, my cordial support; and to whatever I may judge detrimental, my strenuous opposition.

A son of the soil myself, it must be almost needless to add, that my whole interests, feelings, and prejudices, are identified with the prosperity of my country—a prosperity which, I know, can only be insured by free institutions and equal laws. To revive and re-establish that prosperity on lasting foundations is evidently the first want of the Colony, and will be the first duty of its new Legislature.

After having devoted the best energies of my life to promote the interests of my country, I trust it will not be deemed presumptuous in me to anticipate, that few will be found in its Councils more competent to assist in extricating it from its difficulties; still fewer—with more experience, purer intentions, or greater zeal.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient humble servant,
W. C. WENTWORTH.
Vaucluse, December 19. 8590

To the Free Electors of the Cumberland Boroughs generally.

GENTLEMEN.—At the earnest solicitation of many of my friends and neighbours, I venture to come forward and offer myself as a candidate for the honour of representing your interests in the forthcoming Legislative Council.

My pretensions are of the most humble character; and I certainly should not have ventured to undertake a trust of so much magnitude, if I did not feel that by withholding I should be treating the good opinion of my friends with indifference, and I may say ingratitude.

A native of the colony, and well known to most of you, I feel it would be quite premature at present to make any professions of political opinions. Should I have the honour of meeting such support as ultimately to be returned as your representative, I shall rely upon the united support and advice of my constituents upon all matters of importance which may affect our districts, and the colony at large.

I feel, however, bound to tell you thus far: I am determined to go into the Council totally free, and unfettered to any party, but that of the welfare of my native country.

I shall feel it my bounden duty at all times to give my most strenuous support to all measures introduced, and which appear upon mature deliberation to be equitable, and have a tendency to support truth and justice, and for the general advancement of the interest of the districts, and the colony generally; and upon the other hand firmly to oppose all measures having an opposite tendency.

I shall take the earliest opportunity of waiting upon you personally; and, in the mean time, beg to subscribe myself,

Gentlemen,
Your faithful and devoted servant,
W. BOWMAN.
Richmond, December 30. 10

To the Electors of the County of Cumberland.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to announce to you that it is my intention to offer myself as a candidate for the honour of being one to represent your county in the forthcoming Legislative Council.

I persuade myself that it will not be necessary, in this announcement, to enumerate the various grounds upon which I have ventured to believe that I am qualified to do you justice, by the upright and efficient fulfilment of those duties to which I aspire.

The principles by which my public conduct has ever been regulated have been long and often before you. They have been an uncompromising advocacy for free institutions; for equal laws, in their most comprehensive form; and for an equitable humane administration of those laws; and I cannot but feel an honest pride in the reflection, that in prosecuting these views, my humble efforts have been neither unappreciated by the public, nor altogether fruitless in their results. To these principles I shall rigidly adhere, in the event of your calling me to the high and responsible office for which I now respectfully solicit your patronage and support.

It would be supererogatory in me to remind you of the precarious condition to which every colonial pursuit is actually reduced; that Australia is now in its utmost need, and that its only hope for resuscitation lies in the energetic well-directed measures of the approaching Legislative Assembly.

With the importance of the trust and the magnitude of the duties I now desire to have conferred upon me, I am deeply impressed, and with the corresponding necessity for qualified practical men as legislators in our new form of government. In mentioning the circumstance of my being a native of Australia, I may be allowed to say, that I do so not as a specific claim upon your preference, but merely to show that my interests, equally with my feelings, are in a pre-eminent degree, wholly identified with the happiness and prosperity of the Colony.

If my appeal shall be deemed worthy of your favourable consideration, I can only very sincerely assure you that my best energies shall be unremittingly exercised to realise my professions and to justify your choice.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
GEORGE R. NICHOLS.
1252

To the Independent Electors of the County of Northumberland.

GENTLEMEN,—It having been intimated to me that on my former address to you did not contain sufficient mention of my political views and opinions, I now propose to give you an outline of the conduct I intend to pursue, should you do me the honour of electing me your representative.

I find some persons are so uncharitable as to imagine that no lawyer can seek the distinction to which I aspire without being a place-hunter; now, as to this, I pledge myself neither to seek NOR ACCEPT any place or situation of emolument whatsoever under government. I further pledge myself whenever any question of importance is discussed before the Legislative Council, that nothing but illness shall prevent me being at my post; that I will spare no pains in obtaining information, and to the best of my ability making myself fully acquainted with the subject in all its bearings (more especially if it relate to the pastoral or agricultural interests of the colony); and that no consideration whatsoever, except my deliberate judgment as to its merits or demerits shall influence me in supporting or opposing it.

In the next place, in order that you may not be loaded with unnecessary taxation, I will use my utmost exertions to reduce the colonial expenditure as far as it can be reduced consistently with the welfare and good government of the colony, and should the home government either through imperfect information or interested suggestions, attempt to introduce pernicious measures or lay unfair burthens upon the colony, I will give my most zealous and unflinching assistance to expose the error, and prevent or redress the grievance. Lastly, I hold that every man should have perfect liberty to enjoy and maintain his opinions, whether religious or political, as long as he conducts himself with decency, and as long as such opinions are not inconsistent with the welfare of the state.

I apprehend that I have now said quite sufficient as to the general line of conduct which I am prepared to adopt; but although it would be the height of my ambition to be elected your representative, I would much rather remain in a private station than attain this distinction by subterfuge or deception. You must therefore pardon me when I state that there are, in my opinion, some particular measures which may hereafter be proposed in the Legislative Council, with regard to which, no man who has a proper respect for himself and means honestly by the persons whom he wishes to become his constituents, would, at the present moment, venture to give any positive pledge, inasmuch as it must (at least, as it seems to me) depend on the peculiar exigencies and circumstances which may happen to exist in the colony at the precise period when such measures are brought forward, whether they ought to be supported or opposed.

On all such questions it will be my duty as well as my inclination (should you do me the honour to elect me) to give the most patient and respectful attention to all your wishes and suggestions; and should it unfortunately happen that upon any of them my judgment should differ from that of the great body of my constituents, I should be prepared, immediately on being requested so to do, to surrender the trust with which they had honoured me, in order that they might have an opportunity of again reposing it where it might be exercised more to their satisfaction.

I have now, gentlemen, explained to you my views and intentions, at least as fully as the limits of an advertisement will permit, and it rests with you to determine whether they are such as will, or will not, entitle me to your confidence.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient and faithful servant,
WILLIAM FOSTER.
Castlereagh-street, January 16. 85

To the Independent Electors of the Counties of Georgiana, King, and Westmoreland.

GENTLEMEN,—Perceiving that no Candidate has come forward to represent you in the forthcoming Legislative Council, I beg leave to solicit your suffrages for that honour.

For this favour, I ground my pretension on the long experience of upwards of twenty-two years, which I have had in the pastoral and agricultural pursuits of these counties, the large stake which I hold in them and the adjoining County of Argyle, as well as my public services in these districts, which I trust are still fresh in the memory of the most of you.

My public principles are, I flatter myself, well known, I shall continue strenuously to uphold both the legitimate rights of the crown and of the people, as guaranteed by the British Constitution, and will equally oppose any encroachment on the prerogatives of the one or the rights of the other.

In the same spirit, I am prepared to advocate the full liberty of conscience, and of private judgment, in matters both of religion and politics.

I am decidedly of opinion, that an assured increase of population from the parent State, is of the utmost importance to the prosperity of the Colony, as well as of the British Empire. And I am therefore prepared to make every exertion to encourage and maintain Immigration. To these principles I can so far pledge myself.

But in regard to other matters which may be brought forward, I will expect that I may be allowed, after the best consideration, to exercise my own judgment, in forming which, I shall ever weigh most attentively any suggestions which may be made to me by my constituents.

I shall only further assure you, that should I obtain the high distinction of being elected your representative, I shall exert myself to the utmost of my abilities, to support not only your interests, but those of the whole community, and that, in my efforts for this purpose, neither the frowns of power, nor any personal interest, shall ever induce me to swerve from the duties to which I now pledge myself.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your faithful servant,
L. MACALISTER.
1014

To the Electors of the United Boroughs of Campbelltown, Liverpool, Windsor, and Richmond.

GENTLEMEN,—Yielding to the solicitation of friends, and encouraged by the spontaneous assurances of support held out to me by many of the constituents of these boroughs, I now beg leave to offer myself as a candidate for the honour of representing you in the new Legislative Council.

In coming forward thus publicly and formally to solicit your suffrages in my favour at the ensuing election, it would be an absurd affectation of modesty in me to deny that I do feel, that in so doing, I profess not only to have the *will*, but also, to some competent extent, the *ability* within me, to serve you in the important and responsible office of your representative.

To the majority of you, I believe, I am no stranger; you know my circumstances and station in life; you know the deep stake I have in the colony, and the still *deeper* interest which I feel, as an *Australian*, in all that concerns the welfare of the land that gave me birth.

In seeking to promote that *welfare*, however, I will consider it my duty in all cases to act impartially, towards the various and sometimes conflicting interests of the several constituent classes of the community; and however liable each may be to identify its own interests, in an exclusive or predominant point of view, with the general weal, still, as the common representative of all classes, my conscientious aim will be, to promote the just interests of *all*, without compromising the legitimate rights of *any*.

On this principle, I consider the civil and religious liberty of this colony has been admirably founded by our late revered Governor Sir Richard Bourke, and it requires but the establishment of a liberal and consistent system of public education, under the present administration, to render the work complete. When I see so many of my fellow-countrymen growing up without education, I feel in my heart, that the *best boon* which I could lend my aid to obtain for them, is the blessing of a just and liberal system of public education, free alike from ecclesiastical domination and sectarian confliction.

On the same principle, with reference to immigration, I would recognise no invidious distinctions or undue preferences with regard to the selection or importation of emigrants, from each of the three United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland.

In conclusion, Gentlemen, I have only to assure you, that although more immediately connected with the town of Windsor, that circumstance will never cause me to neglect the interests of those other towns for whose joint representation I now offer myself as a candidate, nor ever lessen the zeal with which I shall be bound to promote these interests by every just and legitimate means in my power.

I have now laid before you my views and principles, as a candidate for your suffrages; I have never been connected with any faction or party in politics; and I shall consider it an advantage, should I have the honour of being returned as your representative, that I will enter the first Elective Legislature of my native land, an untrammelled and independent man.

Allow me, Gentlemen, the honor of subscribing myself, your faithful and obedient servant,

R. FITZGERALD.
Windsor, January 13. 768

To the Independent Electors of the Counties of Roxburgh and Wellington.

GENTLEMEN,—The electoral Districts and Counties which are to return Members for the Colonial Legislature, having been promulgated, I hasten to announce to you my intention of soliciting the honour of being your Representative.

I have requested the honour of representing the Counties of Roxburgh and Wellington, from the fact of my having some stake in the former County, added to the idea that I shall have it in my power of being of some service to them: I have also been induced to offer myself to your notice that I may have an opportunity of assuring you how much I have the interest of your Counties at heart, and of convincing you by my votes, (should you do me the honour of electing me), of my determination to oppose every act that I may deem prejudicial to your interests; while at the same time it will be my duty to give my cordial support to the best of my ability to every suggestion having for its object the general welfare and prosperity of the Colony. I have watched with much anxiety the cause of the distress which of late years has fallen upon this, our Country; and I have no hesitation in asserting my belief that they have chiefly emanated, and are mainly attributable, to the mistaken and short-sighted policy, not of our Local, but our home Government to counteract the evil of this fatal tendency, it behoves every person who has a stake or any interest in the prosperity and happiness of this country, to come forward at this period and appear before its constituency, that the electors may have an opportunity of selecting the men best fitted for the performance of the many and arduous tasks that must necessarily devolve on the commencement of a new Legislative Council.

I will do myself the honour of canvassing the Counties of Roxburgh and Wellington personally, and through my friends, at the earliest possible period.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your faithful servant,
W. RUSSELL.
Regentville, Penrith, January 14. 797

To the Electors of the Counties of Murray, St. Vincent, and Auckland.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to offer myself as a candidate to represent your interests in the New Legislative Council.

The experience of a busy life, spent from my boyhood as a settler—an intimate acquaintance with the localities of your several counties, with their capabilities, and their peculiar demands for legislative support—a constant residence among, and habits of daily intercourse with, the inhabitants of this extensive district, will, I should hope, enable me, if elected, to fulfil the duties which a representative owes to his constituents.

A new era is dawning upon our country. We have passed our tutelage, and are assuming the management of our own affairs. The elements of prosperity and greatness, are lying dormant in the land; and the first object of legislation should be, to arouse them into life and activity. If I have the good fortune to become your representative, I promise you that I shall devote attention, industry, and zeal, to the promotion of this object.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your faithful and obedient servant,
T. A. MURRAY.
Yarrawlumla, January 13. 1141

To the Independent Electors of the County of Argyle.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to apprise you that it is my intention to offer myself as a candidate for the honour of becoming your representative in the Legislative Council.

I am induced to come forward to solicit your suffrages at the approaching Election, on the grounds—of my whole life having been passed in the Colony, and the best part it among you in this county. From my knowledge of past events I must have gained some experience, and be able to form a tolerable accurate judgment of any measures which may be brought forward affecting the interests of the Colony.

If you may think me worthy of the important trust of becoming your representative, I will pledge myself to use my best exertions to promote, not your interests only, but of the Colonists generally.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
WILLIAM BRADLEY.
Goulburn, January . 1234

SMITHFIELD FAIR,
TUESDAY, 7TH FEBRUARY.
No charge for use of paddocks, or standing in the stock-yards, or for sale of cattle.
G. ENNIS,
1576 Lessee.

TEETH.
A NEW DISCOVERY!

MR. J. EMANUEL, Surgeon-Dentist, begs to submit to the public his peculiar method of supplying artificial and natural teeth, from one to a complete set, upon the beautiful system of self adhesion, without the aid of springs, wires, clasps, or fastenings of any kind—and above all, are firmer in the mouth—and fixed with that attention to nature so as to excite surprise in the most sceptical. They are so contrived as to adapt themselves to the most tender gums, or remaining stumps, without causing the least pain, rendering the operation of extracting quite unnecessary. They are guaranteed to answer every purpose of articulation and mastication. Mr. E. begs to invite the public to an inspection of the specimens of his effective system of dental mechanism in all its varieties—so free from pain in their application—and which may be seen at his residence daily.

LIST OF CHARGES.

A single tooth	£1	2 0
Stopping with gold cement	0	10 6
Ditto with pure gold leaf	0	15 0
Scaling	0	10 6
Extracting	0	5 0

In conclusion, Mr. Emanuel wishes to draw the special attention of his patrons to the fact of his being A REGULARLY QUALIFIED SURGEON DENTIST, OF LEYDEN COLLEGE, from which institution he obtained his diploma in 1836 to practise in the above art. Since that period he has rendered himself intimately conversant in the various modern improvements in the surgical and mechanical branches of his profession in London, Paris, and other towns on the Continent

At home from 10, A.M., till 5, P.M.
Residence—Wyatt's Buildings, Castlereagh-street North. 7995

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MR. BELISARIO, Surgeon Dentist, has removed from George-street to Macquarie street, opposite the School of Industry, where he can be consulted as usual.
December 17. 8302

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MR. JOHN FREDERICK HILLY, Architect and Civil Engineer, has this day removed his office from King-street, to his former residence in York-street, next door to Mr. Gray's, two doors South of King-street. Office hours from eight till five.
January 31. 1645

JOHN MILLER, late of Grose's Wharf, Morpeth, Commission Agent, Grose's Wharf, Sydney.

J. M. does himself the honour to inform the settlers of the colony, and of the Hunter River district in particular, that he has commenced business as above: and assures those who may favour him with consignments, that he will exert himself to the utmost to realise the highest prices, and forward the cash the moment the sale is completed.
Grose's Wharf, Sydney, January 30. 1553

To Town and Country Storekeepers Families, Settlers, and Others.

THE Subscriber not having met with a purchaser of the entire stock-in-trade, has commenced SELLING OFF by hand the whole of his valuable and extensive stock of LINEN-DRAPERY, MERCERY, HOSIERY, FRENCH and CHINA GOODS, READY-MADE CLOTHING, SLOPS, &c. As the business will if possible be closed by the 1st January an early attendance is requested, when such DECIDED BARGAINS will be offered, that a single visit will convince purchasers that this is not one of the many PUFFS daily put forth to gull the public, of "Bankrupts' Stocks"—"Cleaning out"—"Selling off," &c., but a real and *bona fide* selling off, at the greatest sacrifice, to prevent a public auction, H. O. A. positively retiring from business, and about to quit the colony for Europe.

China matting, reduced from 6s. to 2s. the yard

China preserves, reduced from 7s. to 3s. 6d the jar

A small batch of very superior sherry, port in pints, constantia, and old hock, at less than cost prices.

The subscriber begs to inform his friends, in town and country, that their respective accounts are closed from this date. An immediate settlement of all open accounts is requested, and all demands sent in for payment.

H. O. AYRANE,
British and Foreign House, 69, George-street, three doors south of the Royal Hotel.
November 21. 718

ELLIS, in returning his sincere thanks to the public for the liberal support he has received during the past fourteen years that he has been in business, and solicits the continuance of the same at his new building, the corner of Pitt and King streets, where he has on hand the following goods for inspection, and which will be found to be the best and cheapest in the colony:—

1 case thread lace and edgings
Satin and ararcnet ribbons in great variety
20 bales of calico of various qualities
20 ditto ditto printed in great variety
1000 pairs of moleskin trowsers
1000 ditto ditto coloured fancy ditto
200 ditto ditto white moleskin ditto
[200 blue cloth Jackets, superfine
200 ditto ditto trowsers, ditto
1 case riding trowsers, strapped
2 bales counterpanes
1 ditto flannel jackets
1 case white sateen
1 ditto superfine suits, blue and black, for boys
1 ditto cord
150 dozen regatta shirts
100 ditto fine white shirts, linen collars and wristbands
50 ditto ditto ditto, boys
200 ditto striped
Hosiery and haberdashery in great variety
Endless variety of summer coats
2 cases of boys' caps

N.B.—Good Tobacco in bond at 9d. per lb., by the keg.
January 30. 1557

ROBERT BOURNE and Co. beg to intimate to the public, that they have received per *Alfred*, a shipment of goods containing almost every article in their line, and that they have recently taken stock and marked a great portion of it at greatly reduced prices.

R. B. and Co. beg to intimate that being desirous of reducing the amount of their stock and increasing their retail business, they have received on selling part of their present stock at prices considerably lower than cost, and the whole at such prices as will, they are sure, convince those who may favour them with their patronage, that they have determined on lowering the scale of profits.

R. B. and Co. do not consider it necessary to give any list of articles or prices, but request an early call from all their friends who wish for bargains.

N.B.—Cash customers will receive a liberal discount.
37, Pitt-stree, Jan. 18. 935

PINE LONG-CLOTH SHIRTS.

ON SALE, at J. RICKARDS'S Outfitting Warehouse, adjoining the Post Office—
White calico shirts, 25s. per dozen
Long-cloth ditto, with linen collars and fronts, 52s. 6d. per dozen
Super ditto, 84s. to 120s. per dozen
All linen, with lawn fronts, 144s. per dozen
Striped and check shirts, 24s per dozen
Boys' and youths' long-cloth and regatta ditto
With a large assortment of Chesterfield and rustic coats, Taglionis, black and coloured silk handkerchiefs and scarfs, opera ties, plain and full-fronted stocks, braces, silk and cotton hosiery, printed bandanas and cambric handkerchiefs, merino and flannel vests, drawers and every thing requisite for a voyage or general outfit. 1599

**S

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.

From Port Nelson, New Zealand, last evening, having left the 18th ultimo, the brig *Union*, 155 tons, Captain Grainger, with sundries. Passengers—Dr. Williams; steerage, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Marchant, Messrs. Smith, Kent, Tolmie, Regan, Kelly, Cuison, Minns, Marchant, and Wilkinson.

DEPARTURES.—None.

COASTERS INWARDS.

February 1.—*Rose*, steamer, 172, Pattison, from Morpeth, with 95 bales wool, 1100 bushels wheat, 450 bushels maize, 22 cases grapes; *Rover*, 14, from the Hawkesbury, with 350 bushels wheat, 100 bushels oats, 20 bushels barley; *Emma*, 22, Johnson, from Wollongong, with 5,000 feet timber, 12 tons potatoes.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

February 1.—*Mermaid*, 20, Brown, for Brisbane Water, with sundries; *Brothers*, 35, Lacey, for Newcastle, in ballast; *Rose*, steamer, 172, Pattison, for Morpeth, with sundries; *Matilda*, 16, Ingham, for the Hawkesbury, in ballast; *Susan*, 52, Boyle, for the M'Leay, with sundries.

CLEARANCE.—For Port Phillip and Launceston, the brig *Tobago*, Captain Pockley, with sundries. Passengers—Rev. J. C. Grylls, Miss Grylls, Mr. Chisholm, Mr. J. Watson, Mr. W. Walker, Captain Roach, Mr. Bishop, Mrs. Gard, and four children, Mr. Fowler, Mr. Quigley, and Mr. Spittall.

The *Royal Mail* has put in for surgical assistance, the Captain having an eye blown out, and both arms severely fractured. Three of the crew are more or less blind. We have not yet heard how the accident occurred.—*Nelson Examiner, January* 14.

The *Union* reports the *Royal Mail* and schooner *Hannah*, Captain Bell, at Port Nelson, when she left. Great discontentment existed among the emigrants there, owing to the lowness of wages and the high price demanded for provisions. The following is about the average:—mutton, 1s. 2d. per lb.; beef, 1s.; pork, 8d.; coffee, 2s. 8d.; tea, 3s. 6d.; bread, 1s. 2d. per 4lb. loaf; pigs by the carcase (alive), 4½d. per lb.

The *Cheverell* cleared the Heads yesterday, put back again into Watson's Bay, owing to the strong south-east wind which prevailed. The *Perseverance* is still at anchor in Spring Cove, waiting for the first fair wind.

THE "FAVORITE."—The mail by H. M. S. *Favorite* will be closed at the Post Office on Friday next, at six o'clock, and she is expected to leave for London early the following morning. As she proceeds direct, persons desirous of despatch would find this an excellent opportunity of sending letters.

The steamer *Seahorse* was reported in yesterday's paper has having left the preceding night; she however came to an anchor in Watson's Bay after sundown, and did not leave until yesterday morning.

COASTERS ARRIVED IN PORT JACKSON DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1843.

From what place.	Sailing Vessels.	Steamers.	Tonnage.
Brisbane Water ..	34	—	628
Broken Bay	1	—	40
Broulee	3	—	82
Botany	2	—	34
Berrimagui	1	—	12
Clarence River ..	4	2	426
Carallawai	—	—	—
Corner Inlet	—	—	—
East Gosford ..	3	7	457
Hawkesbury River ..	16	—	206
Jervis Bay	1	1	186
Jerringong	1	—	16
Kiama	4	—	68
Kempsey	—	—	—
Lake Macquarie ..	4	—	85
Manning River ..	2	—	61
Morango	—	—	—
Moruya	—	—	—
Moreton Bay	1	2	487
Morpeth	8	13	2135
M'Leay River	3	—	146
M'Donald River ..	—	—	—
Newcastle	30	—	1278
Port Aiken	9	—	121
Port Albert	—	—	—
Port Macquarie ..	1	4	464
Port Phillip	—	1	180
Port Stephens	1	—	55
Paterson River ..	3	—	97
Pitt Water	2	—	18
Richmond	—	—	—
Shoalhaven	1	—	12
Twofold Bay	1	—	19
Ulladulla	—	—	—
William River ..	1	—	32
Windsor	1	1	119
Wollongong	5	9	1548
	143	40	9012

COASTERS DEPARTED FROM PORT JACKSON DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1843.

For what place.	Sailing Vessels.	Steamers.	Tonnage.
Brisbane Water ..	36	—	655
Broken Bay	1	—	40
Broulee	2	—	42
Botany	2	—	34
Berrimagui	—	—	—
Clarence River ..	4	1	305
Carallawai	—	—	—
Corner Inlet	—	—	—
East Gosford ..	3	7	457
Hawkesbury River	11	—	153
Jervis Bay	1	1	175
Jerringong	1	—	16
Kiama	3	—	36
Kempsey	—	—	—
Lake Macquarie ..	4	—	128
Manning River ..	2	—	61
Morango	—	—	—
Moruya	1	—	19
Moreton Bay	2	2	536
Morpeth	9	13	2170
M'Leay River	5	—	178
M'Donald River ..	—	—	—
Newcastle	26	—	1170
Port Aiken	7	—	95
Port Albert	1	—	49
Port Macquarie ..	3	4	568
Port Phillip	1	—	49
Port Stephens	2	—	108
Paterson River ..	2	—	64
Pitt Water	2	—	18
Richmond	2	—	122
Shoalhaven	3	—	81
Twofold Bay	—	—	—
Ulladulla	1	—	12
William River ..	2	—	67
Windsor	—	1	119
Wollongong	5	10	1597
	148	39	9130

SHIPS IN HARBOUR.

Achilles, barque, 384 tons, Veale, in the Cove, R. Dacre, agent. Loading for London.

Alfred, barque, 716 tons, Brett, at Walker's Wharf, W. Walker and Co., agents. Loading for London.

Amwell, barque, 235 tons, Hesse, off Aspinall and Brown's Wharf, Tucker and Co., agents. Loading for Liverpool.

Australian, barque, 300 tons, Hogg, in Cockle Bay. Cooper and Holt, owners.

Avon, barque, 284 tons, Willes, off Walker's Wharf, W. Walker and Co., owners.

Beagle, H.M.S., Captain Stokes, in Farm Cove.

Benares, barque, 523 tons, Gilkison, in the Cove. Gilchrist and Alexander, agents. Loading for London.

Bright Planet, barque, 187 tons, Morrison, at Jones's Wharf, J. Jones, owner. Discharging.

Brilliant, barque, 338 tons, King, in the Cove, Thacker, Mason, and Co., agents. Laid on for London.

Britannia, barque, 379 tons, Captain Gellatley, in the stream. Discharging.

Brisbane, brig, 167 tons, Thomas, off Milne's Wharf, W. Drake and Co. agents. Loading for London.

Caroline, brig, 181 tons, Abrahams, agent, in the Cove. Loading for London.

Cheerful, schooner, 124 tons, Patrick, off the Patent Slip, Rostron, agent. For freight or charter.

Chevorell, barque, 352 tons, Harvey, Watson's Bay, Tucker and Co., agents. Ready for London.

Cursair, steamer, 450 tons, Bentley, in Cockle Bay.

Cygnet, barque, 238 tons, Dalston, east side of the Cove, A. B. Smith and Co., agents. Laid on for Port Nicholson.

Columbia, steamer, 94 tons, off Milne's Wharf, Boyd and Co., owners. Laid up.

Caroline, brig, 113 tons, Frasier, at Cook's Wharf, G. Thorne, agent. Discharging.

Dorset, brig, 82 tons, Walsh, at the Liverpool Wha f, V. and L. Solomon, owners. Laid on for Adelaide.

Dublin, barque, 429 tons, Duniam, at Thom's Wharf. Captain, agent.

Duchess of Kent, barque, 366 tons, Britton, off Hughes and Hosking's Wharf, Sheldon, owner.

Eagle, barque, 438 tons, Buckley, east side of the Cove, Willis, Sanderman, and Co., agents. Loading for London.

Earl Durham, barque, 450 tons, Tindall, east side of the Cove, A. Gore, agent. Loading for London.

Elizabeth, barque, 225 tons, Walker, at Duke's Wharf, Peacock and Jones, owners. Refitting.

Emma, brig, 120 tons, Sproul, at Thom's Wharf, T. and M. Woolley, owners. Discharging.

Favorite, H.M.S., 18 guns, Captain Sullivan, in Farm Cove.

Frolic, barque, 286 tons, Disney, in the Cove. Dawes and Co., agents.

Gazelle, brig, 241 tons, Ogg, in the Stream, A. B. Smith and Co., agents. For freight or charter.

Georgiana, schooner, 145 tons, Richardson in the Cove, F. Mitchell, agent. Laid on, for Swan River.

Glenwilly, 600 tons, M'Neil, in the stream, Captain, agent.

Hamlet, barque, 349 tons, at Campbell's Wharf, Campbell, and Co. agents. Loading for London.

Harlequin, brig, 190 tons, Garwood, at Cooper and Holt's Wharf, Roemer, agent. For freight or charter.

Hazard, H. M. S. 18 guns, Captain Bell, in Farm Cove.

Helvellyn, barque, 240 tons, Tullidge, east side of the Cove, Betts Brothers, agents. Loading for London.

Herald, barque, 280 tons, Parker, alongside the *Australian*, Dunlop and Co., agents. Loading for London.

Hind, brig, 140 tons, in the Cove, S. Lyons, owner. Laid up.

Jane Eliza, barque, 419 tons, at Moore's Wharf, H. Moore owner. Discharging.

John Woodall, ship, 380 tons, Williams, at Campbell's Wharf, Campbell and Co., agents. Discharging.

Juno, steamer, 864 tons, Spiers, off Milne's Wharf, Boyd and Co., owners. Refitting.

Kinnear, barque, 309 tons, Lidderdale, off Botts's Wharf, C. Botts, agent. Loading for London.

Laura, brig, 184 tons, Crockley, at Jones's Wharf. Discharging. For freight or charter.

Lawrence, barque, 277 tons, Foster, in the stream, A. B. Smith and Co., agents. Refitting, and laid on for Valparaiso.

Llangothland, brig, 192 tons, Rodgers, in the Cove, Ramsay, Young, and Co., agents. Loading for London.

Louisa, barque, 306 tons, Pallot, off Soldier's Point, A. B. Smith, agent. Loading for London.

Margaret, brig, 195 tons, M'Kinnon, head of the Cove, Hirst and Co, agents. Discharging.

Moffatt, barque, 821 tons, Gilbert, in the stream.

Manford, schooner, 168 tons, Northwood, at Jones's Wharf, J. Jones, owner. Discharging.

Nereus, brig, 181 tons, Chapman, in the stream, Kenworthy and Co., agents.

New York Packet, barque, 270 tons, Gregory, off Flour Company's Wharf, A. B. Spark, agent. Loading for London.

Nararino, barque, 463, Warming, off Dawes' Battery.

Ocean, barque, 560 tons, Ward, at the head of the Cove, J. Rostron, agent. For freight or charter.

Orwell, barque, 305 tons, Tinlay, in the Cove, R. Jones, owner. Refitting

Posthumous, barque, 390 tons, Milner, off Deloitte's Wharf. Deloitte, agent. Discharging. For freight or charter.

Persian, barque, 447 tons, Millman, off Jones's Wharf, Thacker and Mason, agents. Loading for London.

Portenia, brig, 222 tons, Harrison, at Grose's Wharf, Grose, agent. Discharging.

Prima Donna, barque, 222 tons, Kell, at the Flour Company's Wharf, A. B. Smith and Co., agents. Discharging.

Royal George, ship, 584 tons, Renneck, in the Cove, Dawes and Co., agents. Discharging, and laid on for London.

Royal Saxon, barque, 510 tons, Lodge, in the stream, Dawes and Co., agents. For freight or charter.

Samuel and Mary, schooner, 126 tons, Turnbull, at Milne's Wharf, alongside the *Louisa*. Refitting.

Sarah Ann, schooner, 184 tons, Wheatland, off Campbell's Wharf, Dunnett, owner. Laid on for Tahiti.

Sarah Scott, barque, 382 tons, Blake, at Moore's Wharf, J. N. Smith, agent. Discharging.

Sir Edward Paget, barque, 482 tons, Tait, at Moore's Wharf. For freight or charter.

Sisters, schooner, 150 tons, Clark, off Cook's Wharf.

Skerne, brig, 120 tons, Innen, at Deloitte's Wharf, W. Deloitte, agent. For sale, freight, or charter.

Socrates, barque, 152 tons, Grant, at Thom's Wharf. Discharging.

St. George, ship, 605 tons, Norie, at Campbell's Wharf, Griffiths, Gore, and Co., agents. Discharging.

Spartan, barque, 384 tons, Macey, off Deloitte's Wharf, Deloitte, agent. Loading for London.

Talent, brigantine, 133 tons, Finnie, at Moore's Wharf, Ramsay and Young, agents. Discharging.

Tam o'Shanter, barque, 270 tons, at Barker and Larnack's Wharf. Discharging.

Theresa, barque, 495 tons, Driscoll, in the Cove, Boyd and Co. agents. Loading for London.

Thomas Lord, schooner, 70 tons, Brown, at Campbell's Wharf, Campbell and Co., agents. Loading for the Bay of Islands and Auckland.

Tobago, brig, 136 tons, Pockley, off Campbell's Wharf. Laid on for Launceston.

Trinidad, barque, 344 tons, Brown, at Lamb's Wharf, Thacker, Mason, and Co., agents.

Triton, barque, 493 tons, Dare, off Dawes' Battery, Dunlop and Co., agents,

Union, brig, 155 tons, Grainger. In the stream.

Venice, ship, 558 tons, Perrit, in the Cove, Kenworthy and Co., agents. Laid on for Manila.

Wanderer, schooner, 163, Burns, at Grose's Wharf, G. Thornton, agent. Discharging.

DIARY.

MEMORANDUM FOR THIS DAY.

February.	SUN, rises | sets.	HIGH TIDE. morn | even
2 | THURSDAY	5 12 | 6 48	10 56 | 11 18

First Quarter, Feb. 8, 36 m. past 2, morning.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1843.

"Sworn to no Master, of no Sect am I."

FREE TRADE.

In another part of the *Herald* will be found a letter from a Correspondent on the cry which has lately sprung up amorg some of the mechanical classes in Sydney, of prohibiting, by a very high duty, the importation of manufactured articles from foreign countries. Did we think that there was any necessity for so doing, we should at once show by arguments that such a course would not only be inexpedient, but, by the retaliatory duties which would be imposed by other countries, would be absolutely ruinous. But now that there are so many topics of public importance under discussion, we do not think there is any necessity for wasting time and space in such a controversy, inasmuch as the present Legislative Council has not, and the new Council will not have, the power of doing what some persons appear to think so desirable—put a stop to the importation of articles manufactured in foreign countries: and, looking at no other consideration than the present state of the population, and the number of labourers in the colony, it would be a very ruinous step, even if the Council had the power to do so. The highest rate of duty which the Legislature of this colony can impose is fifteen per cent, upon the value of the articles imported, and in their endeavours to see that this duty is properly levied, we entirely go along with the carpenters and cabinetmakers who have been memorializing the GOVERNOR upon the matter: they have a right to see that a law, affecting their interests, is carried into effect—and beyond this (although there are individuals who think differently), as a body, they do not wish to go. We may take this opportunity of remarking, that the meetings which have been held on this subject have been characterised by a prevalence of order and regularity highly commendable to the parties concerned.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT.—IN EQUITY.

WEDNESDAY.

His Honor the CHIEF JUSTICE was occupied the whole day in taking evidence in cases pending before the Court.

NISI PRIUS.

Before the Honorable W. W. BURTON, Judge, and W. DAWES, Esq., and W. K. Child, Esq., Assessors.

The Court was occupied for a short time in taking undefended cases. Several were struck out of the list in consequence of parties not being in attendance when the cases were called on.

The Court adjourned shortly after eleven o'clock.

INSOLVENCY BUSINESS.

Before the Honorable A. STEPHEN, Judge.

On the motion of the CHIEF COMMISSIONER, Robert Miller and Samuel Deane Gordon were confirmed as trustees to the estate of George Frederick Gemmer.

PROVISIONAL TRUSTEES.

The CHIEF COMMISSIONER next moved the appointment of the provisional trustees hereafter named to the respective estates mentioned:

Estates.	*Trustees.*
John Jones	Alexander Rollason.
W. H. Tyrer (deed.)	Henry Phillips
Matthew Lennon	Thomas Smith
Thomas Brennand	Nicholas James

RELEASE.

The estate of Henry Goodlake Latham was ordered to be released from sequestration, he having satisfied the majority of his creditors with terms, and having otherwise complied with the provisions of the Act.

CERTIFICATES.

Certificates were granted to George Rainy, and to Samuel Braun, both having complied with the terms of the Act.

IN THE ESTATE OF ANDREW HIGGINS.

The insolvent applied (through the Chief Commissioner) for permission to adjourn his application for his certificate to Wednesday next, as he still required the signature of one creditor, to fulfil the provisions of the Act, although this was the day which had been fixed by advertisement in the *Government Gazette* for the application.

His HONOR referred to the Act, and suggested a doubt as to whether an insolvent was not strictly bound to have the whole of the signatures required before he gave notice of his intended application for a certificate. In this case it was evident that the insolvent had not done so, as even now, although the day was arrived, he had not procured all the requisite signatures, and, therefore, he could not have been in a situation to apply to the court when he gave notice of his intention to do so.

The insolvent stated, that at the time the advertisement first appeared in the *Gazette* he had not procured a single signature, but he was not aware that he was compelled to do so.

His HONOR was informed that the practice hitherto had been such as the insolvent in this case had pursued.

His HONOR said, he did not wish to construe the law any more rigidly than had hitherto been done, and therefore he should not refuse the present application, although he had his doubts as to whether the practice hitherto pursued was strictly correct.

Application granted.

IN THE ESTATE OF CHARLES MARSDEN.

Mr. WINDEYER applied on behalf of the trustees to the estate of Captain Bayliss, for an order to compel Mr. M'Kenna and Mr. Campbell, the trustees to the estate of the above insolvent, to execute a conveyance of certain property, and of the equity of redemption, which had been mortgaged by the insolvent for the sum of £1,250, which, with interest and expenses, had increased to £1486. The trustees of Captain Bayliss had valued the property at £1,000, and had offered to take that sum and give up the mortgage, proving for the remainder of the claim; or to take the property at £1000, and prove for the remainder. Mr. Windeyer relied on the equity of the case, and on a decision of Mr. Justice Burton in the insolvent estate of Edwin Augustus Hickey.

After some consideration His HONOR determined upon giving a conditional order to the following effect: "That the trustees of Charles Marsden should either execute an assignment of the property to the trustees of Captain Bayliss, and release the equity of redemption, in the terms prayed, or that they should pay the £1000 claimed, or give security for the same to the trustees of Captain Bayliss within one month."

EXTENSION OF TIME.

IN THE ESTATE OF E. A. HICKEY.

Mr. MICHIE, on behalf of John Hosking, Esq., trustee in this estate, moved for an extension of time, for six months, for the winding up of the affairs of this estate and filing a plan of distribution. The application was made on the affidavit of Mr. Hosking, which set forth that the creditors had all acceded to this delay, and that it would be highly disadvantageous to the creditors to dispose of the property of the estate at this moment, as it consisted chiefly of landed property; moreover, that the insolvent, from whom alone correct information could be obtained, was absent from the colony, but from letters received, he would probably be here in March or April, and further, the affidavit went on to say, that after the insolvent should return there were reasons to believe that the creditors would be paid in full.

His Honor Mr. Justice STEPHEN inquired as to the practice in such applications as the present, whether any notice was given, in order that creditors, who might wish to have the affairs wound up at once, might have an opportunity of coming before the Court and objecting? In this case it appeared that all creditors were consenting to the delay, and therefore his observations did not apply; but he thought it desirable, and he should suggest it to the other Judges, that such applications should not be entertained until after a week's notice had been given in the *Government Gazette* of the intended application. For instance, it might be that a creditor might be starving, and that however small a dividend might result, if the affairs of an estate were wound up at once, that small dividend might be worth more to him at once than a larger at a future time; but the trustee, according to the present practice, might come to the Court without giving any previous notice to creditors, and obtain one, three, or six months' time. In this case, of course, as the creditors assented, time would be given. A trustee was bound to wind up the affairs of an estate as soon as he reasonably could; but at the same time he was not to sacrifice property at any rate, in order to do so, more especially now, when property of every description was so much depreciated: and when a trustee could show good cause for delay, the Court would always be ready to grant it.

IN THE ESTATE OF S. F. MANN.

The CHIEF COMMISSIONER said he had a similar application to make in the estate of Samuel Furneaux Mann. The time prayed for was three months. The application was made on the affidavit of the accountant to the estate, and set forth that on account of a lengthened equity suit, but lately terminated, and other legal proceedings now pending, no satisfactory plan of distribution could be yet filed, or dividend declared.

The JUDGE expressed his willingness to give time; but added, that as it appeared that in this case the creditors had not been at all consulted, and as it could not therefore be known whether they would consent to the delay, he should merely make the order for one month. Before the expiration of that time, the trustees might give a week's notice to creditors of their intention to apply for further time, and the application might be renewed without a fresh affidavit, and if creditors did not oppose, or if good cause were shown why further time should not be granted, the Court would at once order an extension.

There being no further insolvency business, His Honor proceeded to take chamber business.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

INSOLVENCY PROCEEDINGS.

NEW INSOLVENT.—Frederick Schulthies, Jeweller, of Brickfield Hill, filed his schedule yesterday. In accepting the schedule, His Honor Mr. Justice Burton, ordered that the insolvent should find sureties that he would not leave the colony.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

THIS DAY, FEBRUARY 2.

Thomas Whicker Gale, late publican, Crown Inn, Liverpool-road, special, for examination only, at ten.

Samuel Peek, of Castlereagh-street, Sydney, merchant, special, to disprove debts, at half-past eleven.

TO-MORROW, FEBRUARY 3.

Lewis Cohen, of George-street, Sydney, tailor and draper, third, at ten o'clock.

Caroline Jackson, of Gundaroo, county of Murray, widow, special for examination, at half-past ten.

George Dent, ship-joiner, of Sydney Cove, (of the firm of Dent and Greenwell), special, for proof of debts of Samuel Charles Wakely and George Talbot only, at eleven.

Anne Fuller, of Wollongong, confectioner, single, at half-past twelve.

John Harris, of George-street, Sydney, publican, second, at one.

Joseph Rogers, of Penrith, baker, single, at two.

Sampson Rogers, of Murrumbidgee, settler, single at half-past two.

Robert Cruden Gordon, of George-street, Sydney, merchant, second, at three.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4.

John Bowler, of Carcoar, county Bathurst, settler, first (at Bathurst), at ten o'clock.

Matthew Stewart, of High-street, West Maitland, butcher, single, at half-past ten.

William Henry Tyrer, deceased, late of George-street, Sydney, mercer, first, at eleven.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY, 6.

Robert Howe, of O'Connell-street, Sydney, gentleman, adjourned third, at half-past ten o'clock.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 7.

John Rowley, of Burwood, near Sydney, farmer, third, at ten o'clock.

Peter Furness, of Sussex-street, Sydney, builder, single at half-past ten.

John Jones, of O'Connell-street, Sydney, lodging-house keeper, single, at eleven.

George Frederick Gemmer, of Sydney, gentleman, adjourned single, at noon.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9.

Francis Ellard, of George-street, Sydney, music-seller, to decide an offer of composition, at ten o'clock.

Charles Lamomerie D. Fattorini, adjourned second, at eleven.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10.

Charles Evans, of Scone, blacksmith, single, at Maitland, at ten o'clock.

Abraham Abrahams, late of Port Phillip, now of Sydney, merchant, first, at half-past ten.

Thomas Brennand, late of Pitt-street, Sydney, now of Five Dock Farm, auctioneer, a first meeting, at eleven.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 14.

Humphrey M'Kvon, of Sussex-street, Sydney, agent and dealer, special, to decide an offer of composition, at ten o'clock.

Matthew Lennon, of Bungonia, storekeeper, single, at half-past eleven.

William Henry Tyrer, deceased, late of George-street, mercer, second, at one.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 15.

Thomas Jones, of the Paterson River, settler, special, to decide on an offer of composition, at eleven o'clock.

Robert Stevenson M'Eachern, of Sussex-street, Sydney, newspaper proprietor, third, at half-past eleven.

Thomas Nalder, of George-street Sydney, merchant, special, to decide an offer of composition, at noon.

Richard Sanderson, late of Sydney, printer and publisher, third, at half-past twelve.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16.

William Blyth, of George-street, Sydney, confectioner, third, at ten o'clock.

Margaret Forsyth, of Castlereagh-street, Sydney, widow, single, at half-past ten.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 17.

Joseph Eccles, of Windmill-street, Sydney, stonemason, single, at ten o'clock.

Henry N. Disney, of Pitt-street, Sydney, commission agent, single, at half-past ten.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18.

John Bowler, of Carcoar, county Bathurst, settler, second (at Bathurst), at ten o'clock.

James Sivell, late of Singleton, farmer, special, at Maitland, at ten.

Bourn Russell, of High-street, West Maitland, storekeeper, third, at eleven.

Thomas Brennand, late of Pitt-street, Sydney, now of Five Dock Farm, auctioneer, second, at half-past eleven.

Patrick Maker, of Castlereagh-street, Sydney, auctioneer, single, at half-past twelve.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 21.

James Stark, of Church-street, Parramatta, baker, special, to decide an offer of composition, at noon.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 22.

Adam Wilson, of Cook's River-road, near Sydney, merchant, third, at noon.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 24.

Simeon Joseph Cohen, and Alfred Levien, carrying on business as commission agents and dealers, at Maitland, under the style of Simeon J. Cohen and Company, third, at ten o'clock.

Thomas Gore and Company, of O'Connell-street, Sydney, merchants, special, to elect a trustee, in room of Mr. M. D. Hunter, absent from the colony, at half-past ten.

Rees Jones, late of George-street Sydney, merchant, special, to consider, the propriety of allowing the trustees further time to wind up the estate, at eleven.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 28.

Edward Welch, of Newtown, gentleman, special, to elect a trustee in room of Robert Cruden Gordon, who has been removed from his trust, at ten o'clock.

Georgina Kinnear, of Horton-street, Port Macquarie, shopkeeper, adjourned third, at half-past ten.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1.

Abraham Abrahams, late of Port Phillip, now of Sydney, merchant, second, at half-past ten o'clock.

FRIDAY, MARCH 3.

Edward Borton, of the Parramatta Road, near Sydney, licensed victualler, special, to consider the propriety of allowing the insolvent certain articles of household furniture and wearing apparel, at ten o'clock.

Edward Williams, of Kelso, in the county of Roxburgh, baker, third, at Bathurst, at ten.

George Blackman, late of Meadow Flat, publican, now of Bathurst, third, at Bathurst, at half-past ten.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8.

John Thomas Wilson, auctioneer, late of Sydney, now absent from the colony, to show cause why his estate should not be placed under sequestration, at ten o'clock.

John Whitehead Mackie and Alexander M'Naught, late of Kiamala, settlers, to show cause why their estates should not be sequestrated, at ten.

POLICE LISTS.—YESTERDAY.—There were twenty-six charges on the list; two of them, both women, were committed to take their trials for petty thefts; eight charges were remanded for various periods; William Dummock, for riding on his dray, was fined ten shillings and costs; two men, charged with fighting in the streets, were reprimanded and discharged; John Flynn, for being drunk and furiously riding, was sentenced to pay 42s. 6d., fine and costs, or to spend a month in her Majesty's gaol; Thomas Nash, found guilty of assaulting a female, was fined £5, with ten days to pay, or gaol for two months; James M'Alister, for assaulting a constable, was fined 10s. and costs; Catherine Harris, charged with a breach of the peace, and Anne Pointer with maliciously destroying property, were both discharged; Mary Anne Hanley was ordered, fihm the streets, to her Majesty's gaol for ten days; James Ledbeater, for fighting in the streets, was discharged, after undergoing two hours' confinement in the stocks; Mary Ann Hanford, who was the antagonist, was discharged; three of her Majesty's lieges, one for assaulting a constable, and two for stealing wood, were discharged; and Betsy Cronan, who was found most suspiciously in possession of a feather pillow, attempting to sell it, was remanded for further examination. There were only three on the drunkards' list, one of whom was discharged, and the others paid small fines.

NEW LAW OF COPYRIGHT EXTENDING TO THE COLONIES.

By the Act of Parliament, 5 and 6 Victoria, cap. 45, passed to amend the law of copyright, and which expressly extends to all the British colonies, it is enacted by section 15, "That if any person shall, in any part of the British dominions, after the passing of this Act, print or cause to be printed, either for sale or exportation, any book in which there shall be subsisting copyright, without the consent in writing of the proprietor thereof, or shall import for sale or hire any such book, so having been unlawfully printed, from parts beyond the sea, or knowing such book to have been so unlawfully printed or imported, shall sell, publish, or expose to sale or hire, or cause to be sold, published, or exposed to sale or hire, or shall have in his possession for sale or hire, any such book so unlawfully printed or imported, without such consent as aforesaid, such offender shall be liable to a special action on the case, at the suit of the proprietor of such copyright, to be brought in any Court of Record in that part of the British dominions in which the offence shall be committed. And by section 17, it is further enacted, that after the passing of the Act it shall not be lawful for any person, not being the proprietor of the copyright, or some person authorised by him, to import into any part of the United Kingdom, or into any other part of the British dominions, for sale or hire, any printed, book first composed or written or printed and published in any part of the said United Kingdom, wherein there shall be copyright, and reprinted in any country or place whatsoever out of the British dominions: and if any person not being such proprietor or person authorised as aforesaid, shall import or bring, or caused to be imported or brought, for sale or hire, any such printed book, into any part of the British dominions, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this Act, or shall knowingly sell, publish, or expose to sale or hire, or have in his possession for sale or hire, any such book, then every such book shall be forfeited, and shall be seized by any officer of customs or excise, and the same shall be destroyed by such officer: and every person so offending, being duly convicted thereof, before two justices of the peace for the county or place in which such book shall be found, shall also, for every such offence, forfeit the sum of £10, and double the value of every copy of such book which he shall so import or cause to be imported into any part of the British dominions, or shall knowingly sell, publish, or expose to sale, or let to hire, or shall cause to be sold, published, or exposed to sale or let to hire, or shall have in his possession for sale or hire, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this Act, £5 to the use of such officer of customs or excise, and the remainder of the penalty to the use of the proprietor of the copyright in such book."

ALLIANCE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The report of the Directors of the Sydney Alliance Assurance Company, presented at the annual meeting held a few days since, was highly satisfactory. A dividend of ten per cent. was declared. Although since its establishment in 1835, the company has paid losses to the amount of £28,901, and the shar holders have received a dividend of ten per cent. per annum, there has been a further profit of nearly twenty per cent. which has been invested in an addition to the capital and as a reserved fund. The total amount received for premiums during the year 1842, was £8,519 18s. 4d. The net profit on the year, £1471 16s. 8d.

SYDNEY SALTING COMPANY.—In the advertisement of this company, for shareholders read stockholders.

EXTENSIVE FAILURE.—The house of Willis, Sandeman, and Co., has stopped payment, and will be in the Insolvent Court in a few days. The liabilities are about £100,000, and the deficiency is said to be very large.

BENEFIT SOCIETY.—The 9th annual general meeting of the Australian Union Benefit Society took place on Tuesday evening last, in the Saint James's Primary School-room, Elizabeth-street. Mr. J. B. Smithers, V. P., in the chair. The Hon. Secretary, Mr. Thomas Cowlishaw, read the report, by which it appeared that the affairs of the Society were in a flourishing state; the amount received as contributions, &c., during the past year, being £228 16s.; the expenditure for sick allowance, £21 1s. 4d.; for burial allowance for a member's wife, £10; salary of medical officer, £50; incidental expenses, £21 5s. 4d.; leaving a balance in favour of the Society, on the year, of £126 9s. 8d., which amount, added to funds previously in hand, amounting to £384 18s. 6d., making the total amount of funds which are invested in the Savings' Bank £511 7s. 10d., being rather better than £2 per member, there being 101 members. Several resolutions expressive of thanks to Colonel Shuldforth, President; the Honorary Treasurer; Dr. Bennett, medical officer; the Vice Presidents, the Honorary Secretary, and other officers of the past year; and also re-electing the gentlemen just named and appointing others in conformity with the laws. A considerable sum of money was collected among the members, to present Mr. Cowlishaw with a lasting testimonial of their respect and gratitude for his nine years' indefatigable services to the Society. Such Societies are deserving of more support than they receive, from both rich and poor, but more especially the rich; for should there be a necessity for the establishment of poor laws, it will be the rich that will have to bear the greatest proportion of the expense. To the working classes, it wants no further recommendation than to inform them that this Society is now paying £1 per week during sickness, £20 on the death of a member, and £10 on the death of a member's wife, as well as affording gratuitous dispensation of medicine and the medical attendance of a gentleman, whose ability, attention, and kindness, are unquestionable. The monthly meetings are held on the first Tuesday in each month, at eight o'clock, in the Vestry Room of St. James's Church; the monthly contribution being only three shillings.

LIVERPOOL.—The good folks of this town have been greatly annoyed of late by the frequent burglaries that have been committed on several of the inhabitants, and consider the police are rather negligent in their duty in not sufficiently watching the property of those residing in the town. On Saturday last an attempt was made by some burglars to force an entry into the house of Mr. Page, shoemaker, but the noise alarming the inmates they decamped, leaving an iron pick behind them. They then went next door to the watchhouse, and took from thence a pair of boots. On Monday night they forced a hole in the taproom of the Hope Inn, kept by Mr. Tebbutt, and carried away three kegs containing spirits, &c., but which were afterwards found hid in a field on the Moorebank estate, through the exertions of Mr. Meredith, the chief constable, who recovered them early on Tuesday morning, before the contents were extracted.—*Communicated.*

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your leading article of yesterday, I will trouble with a few observations, which, I trust, will satisfy you and the public at large, that, whatever may be the general belief on the important topic referred to, my heresy, as you term it, has something in it beyond the desire of forming "a creed of my own," or being "considered a deep and original thinker."

I certainly am not one of those, who, to use your own words, "think that the profits of wool growing would enable those engaged in it to pay twenty shillings an acre for the average lands of this country;"—nor do I think that the wool-grower could afford to pay even half-a-crown an acre for any such purpose. On the contrary, I know that there is not one of the class, who, out of the profits of his establishment, can at present pay his license and assessment without inconvenience. These are facts, which are conceded on all hands; and our only difference is in the conclusions to be deduced from them.—You and Captain O'Connell infer from them, that our sole want is cheap labour, to lessen the cost of production—I infer that we have a further and still greater want, viz—capital, to give value to our sheep and other property;—and, consequently, that the present distressed state of the pastoral interest would not be alleviated by a recurrence to the old price of land;—but—supposing a fresh land fund could be raised by these means, and were to be applied as heretofore, in the importation of labour—that, on the contrary, our distresses would be infinitely aggravated by this additional abstraction from the capital of the country.—Gibbon Wakefield himself, admits, that three elements are essential to the due working of his system;—land, capital, and labour. The experience of the new colonies, I conceive, has proved beyond all controversy, that the purchase of land, by the class of cap

mouth of the River Yang-tze-keang, was taken on the 16th of June by the shipping. The defences of this place consisted of a line of batteries nearly three miles and a half in length, having somewhere about five hundred pieces of ordnance, such as they were, mounted, but of these some were wall pieces and gingalls only,—about one hundred and sixty copper guns were found amongst them. The loss at this place was 5 killed and about 20 wounded—Lieut. Hewitt of the Marines was the first who fell, a shot taking his head clean off exactly above the shoulders;—the walls having been well battered by the fleet, the troops were landing to storm when the Chinese and Tartar troops by whom it was held took to their heels, and the town was quietly taken possession of by the marines and seamen. After taking Woosung, the steamers and the boats of the squadron proceeded up a branch of the river and took possession of Hanghae, a very opulent town, but which had been abandoned by the inhabitants, and which was found occupied by a number of low Chinese who were plundering and carrying away whatever they could lay their hands upon. On the 6th of July, the whole fleet, with the exception of the *North Star*, proceeded up the river. Their progress was very slow, tedious, and laborious, there being a constant and adverse tide running, on an average, three and a half miles an hour. On the 19th they reached Kinshan, or the celebrated Golden Island, and anchored off the city of Ching-kiang-foo. On the 21st all the troops, about 7000, were landed at daylight, and the attack commenced about 8 o'clock—the 55th scaled in gallant style the left walls of the town, whilst operations were commenced to the right and centre. At two o'clock the town was in possession of the troops, though they continued to be annoyed for two or three days by straggling shots from Tartars, who were concealed in houses, &c. The *Auckland* was the only ship that took part in the operations against the town, having fired a few shells into it. In landing the Artillery the *Blonde's* boats were exposed to a heavy fire which wounded 23 men, some of whom died afterwards, and sunk the boats. The officer in charge of the boats, Lieutenant Crouch, was wounded in three places, but was recovering when the news left Nankin. Lieutenant Fitz James in rescuing the men after the boats were sunk also received several slight wounds. The 98th were employed against a large body of pugnacious-looking fat-bellied Tartars, with whom they expected to have some fighting; but the Tartars could not screw their courage up to the fighting point, and probably thinking, like Sir John Falstaff, that discretion was the better part of valour, they scampered off at the first discharge of the artillery. In pursuing them, our troops suffered much from the excessive heat, and the sun, which was extremely powerful. Thirteen men of the 98th died from fatigue. The loss on the part of the British was calculated at 150:—Captain Collison of the 18th, and Lieut. Gibbons of the 49th, were the only officers belonging to the army who fell. Major Lisacke of the Marines died from fatigue. Colonel Driver, of the 6th N. I., and Colonel Staveley, of H. M.'s 49th, also fell victims to the climate and fatigue.

The forces left Ching-keang-foo on the 3rd and reached Nankin on the 8th. The Chinese at first appeared disposed to offer resistance, and talked very big about burying themselves under the walls rather than capitulate, but the ships no sooner hauled opposite the town, prepared to batter, and a brigade and artillery landed and took up positions, than they altered their tone, and sent off to say that greater Mandarins than any who had yet treated with the Plenipotentiary were on their way with powers direct from the Emperor: and on the following morning they accordingly made their appearance and opened negociations. We shall give the result in the language of the writer:—

"The Great Key-hing, Maternal Uncle to the Imperial Taou-Kwang, and Governor of Canton; the high and mighty Elipo Governor of Chapoo; his Excellency Gau or Nien, Governor of the Provinces of Kiang-se and Kiang-lo, and lastly the brave and doughty "Tik," Tartar General and Governor of Nankin,—the three first, Commissioners appointed direct from the Brother of the Sun and Moon to treat with the "Illustrious Foreigners," now no longer "Red-headed Barbarians"—these have pledged their solemn and honourable words to the acceptance of our terms, and Saturday next is the day appointed for the signing and sealing thereof by the Chinese and English "*Corps Diplomatique*," by which time most probably the Imperial ratification will also have arrived."

Every thing asked for is said to have been conceded, with the immaterial exception that the treaty at first demanded Hong Kong as an atonement for the insults offered to our ambassador, which at the earnest request of the Chinese Commissioners was altered to "as a peace-offering from the Great Emperor to the almighty Queen of England." The Commissioners fought hard for a reduction in the sum to be paid, but the Plenipotentiary stated that in demanding twenty-one millions it was putting the expenses incurred by the English at the lowest rate, and that he thought it very low—telling them at the same time that the English gave ninety millions to some of their own people for the liberation of their slaves, at which announcement the letter says "their high mightinesses never opened their eyes so wide before as they did at this pieces of information. I understand it took them all day to shut them again, it had also the desired effect of bringing matters to an issue, for they soon added, 'Ah, we see how it is we are like to people who have been gambling we have lost, so we must pay; had you lost we would have made you pay,"—and with this negative consolation they agreed to the terms. At the conclusion of one of the conferences they were informed that unless they assented to the terms proposed, the vessels and artillery would open a fire at daylight; but long before daylight unaccountable noises were heard proceeding from the shore, which proved to come from a great fat Mandarin, who, up to his knees in the water and mud, was waving a white flag, and shouting out "Peace, peace, peace"!—he told those who went in a boat to know what he wanted, that the Mandarins would be off early to sign every thing. From intercepted letters announcing the impossibility of sparing troops from the south, as the people were all but in a state of rebellion and nearly approaching to starvation, the position of the English was much strengthened, and they were enabled to be firm in all their demands.

The river on which Nanking stands, the Yang-tse-Kiang, is described as being devoid of all picturesque beauty of scenery, the banks being low and flat, either mud or covered with reeds, all the way up except the last sixty-five miles below Kinshan, where high land, trees, and shrubs begin to show themselves. But it would seem to be admirably adapted for trade when we consider that a fleet of nearly sixty vessels of the largest size are lying in it upwards of two hundred miles from the mouth, some of them within half a mile of the shore in 150 feet of water. The ports of Foo-tchou-foo and Shang-hae, two of the ports which are to be opened to our commerce, are stated to be the principal depots for goods for supplying the trade on the Yang-tze-Kiang and Grand Canal.

The force is stated to be suffering much from sickness, few escaping without being attacked, though the mortality is not nearly so great as in some of the past years. The prospect of leaving the river is universally looked forward to with satisfaction.

The ratification of the Treaty by the Emperor was received on the 28th. He agreed to every thing, though it is understood he made some difficulty about including Foo-tchou-foo, among the ports which are to be opened for trade. On the 29th the Chinese and British flags were hoisted on board the *Cornwallis*, under a salute of twenty-one guns. The Emperor is said to be highly gratified with the confidence placed in him by requiring his signature to the Treaty.

The *Blonde* takes in three millions of the ransom money, the *Herald* and *Modeste* one million and a half each, and start for England at once.

WILL OF THE LATE MARQUIS OF HERTFORD.

THE position which the late Marquis of Hertford held in society, and the singularity of the will which he left behind him, induce us to publish that document in the extended form in which it appears below. The original contains many passages referring to particular individuals, which from obvious reasons we refrain from giving. In one case, for instance, the marquis, speaking of two persons, says, "Aware of the infamy of the character of one of them, he wishes the other to be as little in the power of that person as possible, and regulates certain payments, in order that the one person may have no occasion to shorten the life of the other."

In the first place his lordship gives a bust and writing-box of King Charles, among other things, to his wife; and a picture by Vandyke, of himself, as pairs to George IV.

£5,000 to each of the executors, to purchase something in remembrance of him. They are for the most part munificently remembered by him in codicil:—

Their names are—Lord Lowther, J. Wilson Croker, Edmund Hopkinson, Spencer Horsay de Horsey, Capt H. Meynell, R.N.

Codicil 1, bequeaths £500 a year to Anne Sessons (passing at Aldborough as Anne Steele), to be raised from the interest on the money derived from the sale or mortgage of his Birmingham property, part of which he likewise gives to George Seymour. "I also bequeath her," says the testator, "my diamond badge of the Order of St. Anne of Russia."

"To Elizabeth Dupuis, of the Star Inn, *Oxford*, £1,000 for her own sole use, independent of her husband. To each of the hospitals of which I may be governor at the time of my death, £100."

In codicil 2, fifty thousand pounds are bequeathed to Sir Robert Peel, and, in case of his death, to John Wilson Croker, to be laid out for the benefit of Lady Dillon Strachan, wife of Admiral Sir Richard Strachan, Bart., according to directions contained in a sealed letter, which will be delivered to her, and he trusts to the honour of either entirely for its application according to the wish expressed in that letter.

After which is the following:—

"DEAR PEEL,—By a codicil this day I have given £50,000 absolutely to you, on honour, to be applied in pursuance of the directions contained in a letter to be delivered to you, or in case of your death, with the same legacy, to John W. Croker, with same instructions, that this may be for her own trust and use, in the names of Earl Elgin and Edward Majoribanks, already her executors in other matters; and of course you will do it with such precautions of secresy as may prevent unfounded and ill-natured remarks on this act of friendship and respect. God bless you, &c.

"To the Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel."

Codicil 3.—The "hills in the Regent's Park is bequeathed, with all that it contains, together with the grounds, &c., to Louisa, wife of Admiral Sir Richard Strachan, and £10,000. To Sir Richard Strachan, £5,000. To Sir Robert Peel, his diamond star of George and Garter, "convinced that he will soon be entitled to wear them; or, if he would rather, to be laid out to purchase something for Lady Peel, to keep in remembrance of an old friend."

To the end of this codicil he says, "Of course the pecuniary legacies above given are to be paid out of my personals and stock, and my executors will be good enough to inquire about my Five per Cent. French Stock, which is now a large sum in the Grand Livre de France.

Elsewhere he gives to the poor of the parishes of Aldborough and Lisburn £100 each. The yearly interest of certain real estates in Birmingham to be invested for an annual sum of £1000, for Anne Sessons.

Codicil 6.—£1000 is bequeathed to his valet Nicholas Suisse, if living at his death, over and above any other bequest. All his wines (those in the house in Regent's-park excepted) to J. W. Croker.

Codicil 7.—"Whereas I have given in a former codicil certain lands and tenements in and about Birmingham, to Captain G. Seymour, R.N., or to his sons; I hereby revoke and annul it in favour of Captain Seymour or his sons, and give them to Anne Sessons, alias Spencer, alias Sheldon, finding my relations only likely to plague me."

Codicil 8 bequeaths £700 yearly rent-charge upon his settled estates in the county of Suffolk, and parish of Lambeg and Glenavy, in the county of Antrim, in Ireland, to Lady Strachan, which he had given in his will to his wife the Marchioness. "In consequence of my wife having received very large sums from the estates of the late Duke of Queensbury, I revoke the annuity of £700 a-year over and above the jointure of £3000 a-year under family settlements."

Codicil 9.—£5000 to the Hon. John H. King, witnessed by the above yesterday, as a mark of regard and friendship. Dowager Countess Hawarden, £5000.

Codicil 11.—"I revoke any benefit or advantage by any former codicil to G. Seymour, or his sons or heirs, his family having displeased me; and I reduce the legacy to Horace Seymour one half, from £10,000 to £5000. I revoke my appointment of Sir Robert Peel and Henry Cooke, as my executors, and every legacy left to either, and appoint Spencer Horsay de Horsay, to whom I give £5000 for his trouble."

Codicil 12 bequeaths to his three wards, the daughters of Sir Richard and Lady Strachan, £20,000 each, and to Lady Strachan all stock he may die possessed of in the Neapolitan Funds.

Codicil 14 bequeaths to his valet (Suisse) £5,000. To Charlotte L. Strachan, one of the above wards, "over and above other bequests, £15,000."

Codicil 15 gives Lord Lowther, Sir Edmund Antrobus, and Edward Majoribanks, £10,000 over and above legacy-tax, in trust, to be laid out for the sole benefit of his ward, Matilda Strachan, now Countess of Berthelt.

Codicil 16—"I bequeath, over and above all other legacies, the sum of £20,000 to each of my three wards, Matilda L. Countess of Berthelt, Charlotte and Louisa Strachan, out of my personal estate or funded property."

Codicil 17—Lady Strachan having formed a connection that is displeasing to him, he orders the name of Lady Strachan to be erased, and that of Anne Sessons to be substituted in a document wherein he bequeathes to her, he-ides his plate at Coutts's, 29,000 francs and 50,000 dollars Louisiana Bonds, in two parcels, on condition that she destroys a picture in one of the parcels before one of his executors. The house in Regent's Park he now bequeaths to Charlotte L. Strachan, on condition that she marries an Englishman, and that she lets her mother (should she become a widow, or live apart from her husband, Philip Pisolillis) reside in it during her life.

Codicil 18 revokes all bequests to Louisa Strachan, now Marchioness of Salsa.

Codicil 19 gives Anne Sessons, calling herself Spencer, £5,000 ready money, "to begin with, before she gets into Birmingham."

Codicil 22.—"in case my ward, Charlotte Strachan, should decline passing the remainder of her nonage with either her mother or her young husband, I bequeath to either my cousin Elizabeth Weymouth, or to Lady Louisa Kilderbeck Horsay, with whichever she chooses to place herself, and is willing to take charge of her, as many times £300 as calendar months may remain between my death and Charlotte's full age; but it is my wish and opinion that the time would be better passed under her mother's roof, but I fear reasons and intentions, which Lady Strachan's infatuation render her blind to, might make such residence very inadvisable." If Lady Strachan agrees to this arrangement, he gives her £5000 over and above all other bequests; but if she consents and disputes it for the space of one week, then this codicil revokes all former legacies to her one-half.

Codicil 23.—To Charlotte L. Strachan, if she marries an English subject, his mother's diamond necklace, buckle, and earrings, on condition that she offers them to Lord Yarmouth, in case he likes to pay £10,000 to her trustees, to be laid out for her use, independent of her husband. In one codicil he says that "he leaves his bequests to all the women to be like those of the Duke of Queensbury, not subject in any way to the control of their husbands."

Codicil 24 bequeaths to Charlotte L. Strachan all stock or money that he should die possessed of in the funds called Monte de Milano, which is between twenty and thirty thousand pounds sterling. To Countess ——, £7,000. To John W. Croker, £5,000. To the medical attendant at the time of his death, £3,000. To Suisse, the valet, £3,000.

Codicil 25.—He gives £16,000 in certain bequests to servants. Half, in the first place—namely, £8,000—he bequeaths to his head valet, Suisse (in addition to all the other legacies), whom he styles "an excellent man." £1,000 to his cook, not because he thinks he is not deserving of more, but because he has made a good deal in his service. His coachman and another servant are then mentioned for a handsome gift, and the remainder is to be divided at the executors' pleasure to others who may have claims, and next to those who have slept under his roof, or been abroad with him. £200 he gives to his housekeeper at Dorchester-house, with an annuity of £60. To Rebecca Cole, in charge of the villa in the Regent's Park, the same. He also gives the servants who were with him as Lord Yarmouth three years' wages, and those who have been with him.

Codicil 27.—He had formerly given two parcels, containing 100 Austrian bonds of 1,000 florins each, to Countess Bertholt; he confirms said disposition, and adds £20,000 To Charlotte L. Strachan, £11,000; to J. W. Croker, £9,000, besides all other legacies; to Suisse, £2,600.

Codicile 28,—To all his servants indiscriminately, one year's wages and board wages, over and above, what he may owe them. To his courier, £1,500; to Suisse (again), £2,000 to Charlotte, Countess of Zirley Ferraris, £15,000; to Matilda, Countess Berthelt, £5,000; to Countess, Emanuel de Zirley, over and above all other bequests and legacies, all goods and chattels, plate, linen, and money at his bankers, horses, carriages, &c., that he may die possessed of at Milan or in Lombardy, on condition that she gives £3,000 to the Casa d'A——— to make an annuity for ——Angelina Barel.

In the last codicil, "wishing to give as much as possible to Lady Strachan, now he withdraws all, except a pension of £700 a-year and £10,000."

To Dowager Countess Hawarden, at different times, he gives £8,000 and £15,000. To Captain Meynell, R. N., £3,000, and £2,000 for the respect he entertains for his feeling and assiduous services to his (the deceased) mother's executor's business.

The executors appeared personally in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, and declared that they had made diligent search and inquiry of Messrs. Coutts, and are enabled to depose that, at the time of the death of the testator, there were no parcels described in a codicil as containing 20,000 francs and 50,000 dollars Louisiana bonds, and a picture in that from, of deceased, nor any in their possession directed to Lady Strachan or Anne Sessons, and they verily believe that at the time of his death there were none.

HORSE TRAINING.

MR. CATLIN, in his work on the manners and customs of the North American Indians, gives the following account of their method of taming the wild buffalo calves, and wild horses:—

"I have often, in concurrence with a well-known custom of the country, held my hands over the eyes of the calf, and breathed a few *strong breaths* into his nostrils; after which I have, with my hunting companions, rode several miles into our encampment, with the little prisoner busily following the heels of my horse the whole way, as closely and affectionately as its instinct would attach it to the company of its dam. This is one of the most extraordinary things that I have met with in the habits of this wild country; and although I had often heard of it, and felt unable exactly to believe it, I am now willing to bear testimony to the fact, from the numerous instances which I have witnessed since I came into the country. During the time that I resided at this post, in the spring of the year, on my way up the river I assisted (in numerous hunts of the buffalo, with Fur Company's men,) in bringing in, in the above manner, several of these little prisoners, which sometimes followed for five or six miles close to our horses' heels and even into the Fur Company's fort, and into the stable where our horses were led. In this way, before I left for the head waters of the Missouri I think we had collected about a dozen."

In the same way, the wild horses are tamed. When the Indian has got him well secured with the lasso, and a pair of hobbles on his feet, "he gradually advances, until he is able to place his hand on the animal's nose and over his eyes, and at length to breathe in his *nostrils, when it soon becomes docile and* conquered; so that he has little more to do than to remove the hobbles from its feet, and lead or ride it into camp."

Mr. Ellis, who has recently published a work on the subject, chanced to read this account, when on a visit in Yorkshire, and forthwith resolved to try the experiment. He and his friends were alike incredulous, and sought amusement from the failure, *rather than knowledge by the result*—but two experiments, all he was able to try, were both successful. Here is the particulars of one of them:—

"Saturday, February 12, 1842.—While the last experiments were being tried on the yearling, W. espied B——, a farmer and tenant, with several men, at the distance of some fields, trying most ineffectually, on the old system, to break in a horse. W. proposed to go down and show him what effect had been produced on the yearling. When the party arrived at the spot, they found that B. and his men had tied their filly short up to a tree, in the corner of a field, one side of which was walled, and the other hedged in. W. now proposed to B. to tame his horse after the new method. B., who was aware of the character of his horse, anxiously warned W. not to approach it, cautioning him especially against the fore feet, asserting that the horse would rear and strike at those who did so, as it had 'lamed' his own (B.'s) thigh just before they came up. W. therefore, proceeded very cautiously. He climbed the wall, and came at the horse through the tree, to the trunk of which he clung for some time, that he might secure a retreat in case of need. Immediately upon his touching the halter, the horse pranced about and finally pulled away with a dogged and stubborn expression, which seemed to bid W. defiance. Taking advantage of this W. leaned over and far as he could, clinging all the time to the tree with his right hand, and succeeded in breathing into one nostril, without, however, being able to blind the eyes. From that moment all became easy. W., who is very skilful in the management of a horse, coaxed it, and rubbed its face, and breathed from time to time into the nostrils, while the horse offered no resistance. In about ten minutes, W declared his conviction that the horse was subdued; and he then unfastened it, and to the great and evident astonishment of B. (who had been trying all the morning in vain to gain a mastery over it) led it quietly away with a loose halter. Stopping in the middle of the field, with no one else near, W. quietly walked up to his horse, placed his arm over one eye and his hand over the other, and breathed into the nostrils. It was pleasing to observe how agreeable this operation appeared to the horse, who put up his nose to receive the 'puff.' In this manner W. led the horse through all the fields to the stable yard, where he examined the fore feet, and then the hind feet of the horse, who offered no resistance—but while W. was examining the hind feet, bent its neck round, and kept nosing W.'s back. He next buckled on a surcingle, and then a saddle, and finally bitted the horse with a rope. During the whole of these operations, the horse did not offer the slightest resistance, nor did it flinch in the least degree."

Two experiments are all Mr. Ellis has had an opportunity of either witnessing, or hearing the results of. But, as he states, these have been to him perfectly satisfactory; and, as he has no opportunity of carrying them on, since he is unacquainted with the treatment of horses, and neither owns any, nor is likely to be thrown in the way of unbroken colts, he has resolved to publish these particulars, that gentlemen, farmers, trainers, and others, may at least try so simple a plan, and thus test and determine its value. Mr. Ellis is of opinion, that this the secret of the celebrated Irish horse-charmers,—and we remember that in more than one recorded instance of their power, they pretended to whisper to the animal, and played with his head and then probably, breathed into his nostrils.—*Athenæum.*

EMIGRATION TO THE WEST INDIES.—In regard to the emigration to the West Indies, besides the measures which have been adopted for the adaptation of the Passengers Act to the circumstances of particular colonies, we have reported at the time upon the various acts and amended acts which have been passed by the local legislatures for the regulation and encouragement of immigration. By these acts, a portion of the public revenue has been appropriated for the purpose of providing for the importation of labourers. The appointment of officers to carry out the objects of the acts is also sanctioned, and the general principles upon which the service is to be conducted are laid down in them with much exactness. We have much pleasure in stating that the last act upon this subject which has been passed by the Legislature of Jamaica prohibits the further importation at the public expense of European labourers. We trust that the calamities which have almost invariably attended the experiment of employing Europeans in agricultural labour in a tropical climate will now be considered as conclusive against its repetition under any circumstances. They confirm the opinion which we offered, when an extensive scheme of emigration to the Brazils was referred for our report, in recommending that it should not receive any sanction from her Majesty's government. From other sources besides Europe, emigration to the West Indies is proceeding, though not extensively or rapidly enough to meet the increasing demand for labour.—*Report of the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners.*

DON'T PAY.—Never pay a bill on first presentation; it would look as if you were ostentatious of honesty. At the second time of presentation you may consider about it, and say "call again." Third or fourth time you may be either not at home or out of money; and should your creditor call a fifth, you may have fair reason to be offended at his pertinacity, and not pay the bill at all.

EXPORT OF BRITISH WOOL.—The magistrates, bankers, merchants, and others of Bradford, interested in the long-wool trade of that place, have recently petitioned the Board of Trade for such a modification of the Tariff with regard to the exportation of British Wool as would afford adequate protection to English manufacturers. The following answer has been received on the subject since our last:—"Office, Committee of Privy Council for Trade, Whitehall, April 16, 1842. Sir,—I have laid before the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade the memorial of the magistrates, bankers, merchants, and others of Bradford, signed by yourself, praying that a sufficient duty may be imposed on the export of English wool: and I am directed to acquaint you, for your information and that of the parties, that my lords are not prepared to accede to the prayer of the memorial. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, J. MACGREGOR.—H. W. Hird, Esq., Bradford."—*Leeds paper.*

THE GURNEY AFFAIR.—Mr. Thornton's action against the Jockey Club, for compensation in damages for having declared him a defaulter, arising out of the "Gurney Affair," was decided on Saturday last, in the Court of Exchequer. The plaintiff laid his damages at £50,000, not for the purpose of recovering money, but in justification of his character from libellous statements in declaring him unable to meet his engagements. The case excited great interest in the Sporting World, and on the Bench with the Learned Judge, and in Court, were the Dukes of Portland and Richmond, Lords G. Bentinck, Maidstone, Stradbroke, and Ticehield, Colonel Peel, Captain Rous, Messrs. Crommelin, Greville, Gully, Irby, Tattersall, &c., &c. The publication of the libel in the *Times, Morning Herald, and Bell's Life*, was proved by Mr. Weatherby, to have been directed by the Stewards. It was urged for the defence that the plaintiff not having paid £100 when called on, debtors being bound to pay whether they receive or not, the stewards were justified in the conduct pursued, and this point was sanctioned by the opinions of Captain Rous, Mr. Greville, Lord Stradbroke, Colonel Peel, and Messrs. Crommelin, Greatrex, Gully, and Irby. In summing up, Lord Abinger decided that the defendants had no right to publish such resolution, and the Jury retured a verdict for the plaintiff, damages £200.—*Brighton Herald, Jan 29.*

AN AWKWARD MISTAKE.—ARREST OF THE EX-DUKE OF BRUNSWICK ON SUSPICION OF BEING ONE OF THE SWELL MOB.—Most of our readers are aware of the extensive robbery committed at Preston on Monday se'nnight, during the celebration of the guild, by a party of accomplished swindlers, who succeeded in introducing themselves to Mr. J. Marquis, of Acerington, and easing him of his pocket-book, containing £1900 in Bank of England notes and one hundred sovereigns. In the evening of the Thursday following a dashingly attired foreigner entered one of the hotels in that town and called for a pint of wine, tendering a £5 Bank of England note in payment. The waiter having heard a description of the persons by whom the robbery of Mr. Marquis had been effected, fancied that the personal appearance of the strange guest tallied with that of one of the parties implicated in the theft; and this supposition was converted into almost absolute certainty when the former withdrew from his purse a note of the identical bank whose promissory obligations constituted the bulk of the stolen property. Fired with the supposed discovery, he communicated his suspicions to the proprietor of the hotel, who concurred in the probability of the supposition, and despatched a messenger in quest of a police officer, who was ushered into the room where the supposed "conveyancer" was luxuriously reclining on an ottoman, and humming snatches of an opera tune, when his privacy was thus rudely disturbed. The constable without ceremony marched up to the sofa, grasped its occupant by the collar, and after stating the nature of the charge against him, blandly desired the favour of his company to the station-house. Words are wanting to describe the mingled air of rage and astonishment with which the "strange gentleman" received this intimation and its accompanying infringement of personal liberty. For some moments he seemed deprived of utterance, but at length his tongue resumed its office, when in terms of indignation and disdain, he haughtily repelled the charge, declaring himself to be no less a personage than the Duke of Brunswick. This avowal, however, was disregarded by the policeman and his abettors, who considered it a mere artifice resorted to in the hope of over-awing them; and in spite of his earnest protest against such a proceeding, dragged him to the police-office, a distance of from four to five hundred yards, a crowd of persons following, attracted by the rumoured detection of one of the scoundrels by whom Mr. Marquis had been plundered. On arriving there the stranger reiterated his former declaration, and in proof of his assertions, referred to the owner of the mansion where he had taken up his stay, and also to several distinguished individuals whom he named. On inquiry this statement proved correct, and his Serene Highness, after being literally overwhelmed with apologies and protestations of regret for the blunder which had placed him in so awkward a predicament, took his departure, accompanied by Baron Andrau, his equerry, who reached the station-house at the moment of his royal master's liberation. The dethroned prince, we understand, has since received from Samuel Horrocks, Esq., the worthy mayor of Preston, a most handsome apology for the unintentional affront, with which his Highness has expressed himself satisfied, and thus ends the matter. The festival of the guild exhibited many sights worthy of special commemoration; but the spectacle of a deposed ruler, allied to the most illustrious reigning families of Europe, being dragged to a police office on a charge of pocket-picking, is, we may safely assert, without parallel.—*Lancaster Guardian.*

TRIAL OF THE "PRINCE OF OSNABURG."—In the High Court of Justiciary, Edinburgh, on Monday forenoon, Eugene Ernest Augustus Wheips, (styling himself Prince of Osnaburg, and claiming to be the son of the Duke and Duchess of York,) was accused of assault by stabbing and cutting, and to the effusion of blood, with the aggravation that the offence was committed on an officer of the law engaged in the execution of his duty, and also of a contravention of the Act 10 George IV., c. 38, entitled, "an Act for the more effectual punishment of attempts to murder in certain cases in Scotland," in so far as on Saturday, the 18th of June last, having been apprehended for riotous conduct in the High-street of Dunbar, by Alexander Robertson, gaoler and burgh officer, the prisoner did, in the gaol, attack and assault the said Alexander Robertson, stabbing him with a clasp knife in the abdomen, and on the face, to the effusion of his blood, the serious injury of his person, and the danger of his life. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, with a recommendation to the leniency of the Court. After an admonition from the Court, the "Prince of Osnaburg" was sentenced to imprisonment for six calendar months in Haddington gaol.—*Morning Chronicle, July 29.*

IMPROVEMENT OF TIME.—The celebrated Earl of Chatham performed an amount of business, even minute, which filled common improvers of time with utter astonishment. He knew not merely the great outlines of public business, the policy and intrigues of foreign courts, but his eye was on every part of the British dominions; and scarcely a man could move without his knowledge of the man and of his object. A friend one day called on him when premier of England, and found him down on his hands and knees, playing marbles with his little boy, and complaining *bitterly* that he would not play fair, gaily adding, "that he must have been corrupted by the example of the French." The friend wished to mention a suspicious looking stranger, who for some time had taken up lodgings in London. Was he a spy, or merely a private gentleman? Pitt went to his drawer, and took out some scores of small portraits, and holding up one which he had selected, asked, "Is that the man?" Yes, the very person" "Oh, I have had my eye on him from the time he stepped on shore." All this was accomplished by a rigid observance of time, never suffering a moment to pass without pressing it into service. No one will try to improve his time, unless he first be impressed with the necessity. Remember that, at the very best calculation, we can have but a short time in which to learn all, and do all that we accomplish in life.—*Todd's Student's Manuel.*

AN EFFECTUAL PREVENTIVE.—There exists in some parts of Germany a law to prevent drinking during divine service. It runs thus:—"Any person drinking in an ale-house during divine service on Sunday, or other holiday, may legally depart without paying."

A German writer observes, in a late volume on the social condition of Great Britain, "there is such a scarcity of thieves in England, that Government is obliged to offer a reward for their discovery."

FOLLY OF MAKING THE BIBLE THE ONLY CLASS BOOK IN SCHOOLS.—With the very best intentions, those who have adopted the system of the National School Society have in many cases admitted into their schools nothing for the elder children except the Bible, small volume of extracts from it, and the catechism; and the effects seem to be most unfortunate. All the books on subjects with which children are most familiar being excluded from the school, that thirst for variety which, for the wisest purposes, has been implanted by the Creator in the minds of children, finding no gratification, their faculties are stunted in their growth, and they sink into an inert listlessness. Nothing can exceed the contrast between the eagerness of the children in a well taught school, and the apathy manifested in most of these national schools. But this is not the worst effect of making the Bible the only class book. Being thus made the medium through which reading and spelling are taught, it becomes associated in their minds with all the rebukes and punishment to which bad reading, or false spelling, or inattention in class, exposes them; and it is well, if being thus used for purposes never designed, it do not become permanently the symbol of all that is irksome and repulsive.—*Rev. Baptist Noel.*

DISTRAINING FOR RENT.—Speaking of Turkey (says the *New Orleans Picayune*), we heard an extensive tale yesterday. It was told us by the *doctor*. A man up town, on going to dinner a day or two ago, found a magnificent turkey, weighing fifteen or twenty pounds, smoking hot on the table. As he happened to recollect that he had himself purchased a pair of ducks in the market that morning, he began to wonder how they became transformed into the dish before him. "Ben," said he to the boy waiting upon him, "where the devil did this turkey come from?" "Why, sa, 'said Ben," dat ar turkey is been roosin on our fence dis 'rece night, and dis mornin' I seize him for de rent ob de fence." A great nigger that! We have a shrewd suspicion that he understands the law of Turkey much better than his master.

FUNERAL OF AN ACTOR.—The Marseilles journals contain an account of the funeral of Darboville, the actor, who, as we yesterday stated, died suddenly a few days ago. The deceased having, during his long residence in Marseilles, enjoyed general esteem as a man, as well as admiration as an actor, the refusal of the Catholic clergy to perform the sacred rites at his funeral, on account of the profession which he had followed, appears to have excited a strong sensation in that city. It will be seen, by the following extract from the *Semaphore* of Marseilles, that in consequence of this refusal a Protestant pastor was applied to, and the Protestant funeral service was on this occasion performed over a Catholic, at the instance of his own family and friends:—"The funeral of Darboville took place yesterday (25th). An immense crowd of all classes accompanied to the burial ground the remains of this amiable artist. The Catholic clergy having refused, notwithstanding the sad and earnest entreaties of his family, to be present at the funeral ceremony, some of Darboville's friends made an appeal to the ministers of the Reformed Church, who, after having consulted the consistory, hastened to perform the last duties to the deceased, according to the rites of the Protestant Church. When the body arrived at the gates of the cemetery, the worthy pastor suspended the march of the procession, and did not hesitate to pray with evangelical unction for Divine mercy on the soul of a man, against whose entire life no other reproach could be brought than that he had endeavoured to give innocent amusement to his fellow-citizens. The words of the minister of the Reformed Church produced a deep religious impression upon the minds of many thousands who were assembled together on the occasion. After the prayers, the Protestant bearers, who had placed the coffin at the gates of the Catholic cemetery, withdrew with the minister. It was taken up by Catholic bearers, and carried to the family vault.—*Galignani.*

TRUE AND FALSE HAPPINESS.—True happiness is of a retired nature, and an enemy to pomp and noise; it arises, in the first place, from the enjoyment of one's self; and in the next, from the friendship and conversation of a few select companions; it loves shade and solitude, and naturally haunts groves and fountains, fields and meadows, it feels every thing it wants within itself, and receives no addition from multitudes of witnesses and spectators. On the contrary, false happiness loves to be in a crowd, and to draw the eyes of the world upon her. She does not receive any satisfaction from the applause which she gives herself, but from the admiration which she raises in others. She flourishes in courts and palaces, theatres and assemblies, and has no existence but when she is looked upon.

IGNORANCE AND ERROR.—It is almost as difficult to make a man unlearn his error as his knowledge. Mal-information is more hopeless than non-information, for error is always more busy than ignorance. Ignorance is a blank sheet on which we may write, but error is a scribbled one on which we must first erase. Ignorance is contented to stand still with her back to the truth, but error is more presumptuous, and proceeds in the same direction. Ignorance has no light, but error follows a false one. The consequence is, that error, when she retraces her footsteps, has farther to go, before she can arrive at the truth, than ignorance.

SARCASTIC.—"Did you present your account to the defendant?" Inquired a lawyer of a client. "I did your honour." "And what did he say?" "He told me to go to the devil." "And what did you do then?" "Why then—I came to you."

Dean Swift proposed to tax female beauty, and to leave every lady to rate her own charms. He said the tax would be cheerfully paid and very productive.

"The moon," said a total abstainer, the other day, "is not quite a teetotaller, but she lets her moderation be known to all men, for she only fills her horn once a month." "Then she fills it with something strong," observed a bye-stander, "for I've seen her half gone."

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

THE Accounts of this Office to the close of the year 1842 are now in course of delivery; and the Proprietors respectfully urge upon their friends both of the City and Country the propriety of settling them without delay. Those which have stood over for twelve months will be sued for unless settled immediately.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION.

We insert for the information of the public, an abstract of all the public sales which take place

THIS DAY.

MR. J. K. HEYDON.—At the Hunter River Wharf, at 11 o'clock, Hay; at his Rooms, at 7 o'clock, P.M., Books.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS.—At his Mart, at 1 o'clock, Carriages.

MR. ARMSTRONG.—At his Repository, at 12 o'clock, Horses.

MR. STUBBS.—At his Mart, at 12 o'clock, Land at Enfield.

MR. JOHN JOHNSON.—At No. 11, King-street, at 11 o'clock, Baker's Implements, Shop Fittings, &c.

THE SHERIFF.—At the London Tavern, at 12 o'clock, House in West Maitland.

COUNTRY SALES.

THE SHERIFF.—At Bowthorne, Paterson River, February 3, Household Furniture, Horses, Cattle, &c.

MR. JAMES BYRNES.—At Parramatta, February 4, Thomson's Farm, at Pennant Hills.

MR. GEORGE SEYMOUR.—On the premises, February 8, the Red House Farm, near Windsor.

BIRTH.

On the 31st January, at South Head, Mrs. Duke, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

By special license, at the residence of William Mackintosh, Esq., Sydney, on the 1st instant, by the Rev. Dr. M'Garvie, James Henderson, Esq., of the Bank of Australasia, to Margaret Nona, only daughter of the late Captain Beauchamp Macintosh, Madras Artillery, and grand daughter of Colonel Macintosh, of Millbank.

DEATHS.

On Monday, the 30th ultimo, at Caddie, near Windsor, Elizabeth Arnold, relict of the late Dr. Arnold, aged seventy-five years.

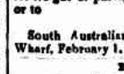
At her estate, Abbotsford, on Monday, 30th January, Mrs. Harper.

For Adelaide, South Australia.

THE sailing of the BRIG *DORSET* is unavoidably postponed until Sunday next, the 5th instant having room for a few tons more freight. Apply for freight or passage to the Captain, on board, or to

V. and E. SOLOMON,
South Australian Packet Office, Liverpool Wharf, February 1. 1693

NOTICE,



H.M.S. *BEAGLE*, being about to leave this Station for England, all accounts against the Gun Room Officers are requested to be sent in by the 8th instant.
February 2. 1675

A MEETING of the Electors of the Borough of Liverpool, took place at Graham's King George Inn, on Wednesday, the 1st day of February instant, when a series of resolutions were entered into, expressive of the sense of the meeting, approving of Mr. Fitzgerald as a Representative for the united boroughs of Windsor, Richmond, Liverpool, and Campbell town. Captain Moore, of Moorebank, in the chair.

The following Committee was appointed for the purpose of carrying out the objects of the meeting.

Messrs. Rowley	Messrs. Merritt
Makin	Anlazark
Fitzpatrick	Wilding
C. Bayley	Solomon
Hart	Macdonald
Bull	Tindall.
Joshua John Moore	1705

THE SATIRIST!!!
AND SPORTING CHRONICLE

WILL appear on Saturday, the 4th February, and be continued weekly. Communications to be addressed to the Office of the paper, Lower George-street, late *New South Wales Examiner* Office. 1651

Australian Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

THE Brethren of the above Lodge will dine together at their Lodge Room (Brother Smith's, sign of the Saracen's Head, in King-s reet), on Friday, the 24th February instant, at six o'clock precisely, to celebrate the Seventh Anniversary of the introduction of the Order into Australia, and the

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

THE COMPROMISES COMMITTEE, AND PURITY OF ELECTION.

(From the Atlas, July 30.)

It has been reserved for the session of 1842 to tear the veil from the monstrous deformity that for years has been permitted to usurp the throne of purity and truth in the temple of British legislation. The existence of wide-spreading corruption in the practices of the electoral body has, in the language of Parliament, been long "notorious as the sun at noon,"—yet it had become, as it were, so hallowed by time, and consecrated by practice, that by none but the disaffected and disreputable was it supposed to be cavilled at. To doubt the purity of election was synonymous with disloyalty—to denounce it was treason to the majesty of Parliament, as the Burdetts and Cam Hobhouses of former days had good reason to remember; but what is to be said of the subject, now that the hideous truth is boldly and brazenly trumpetted to the world through the report of a select committee of the very body charged with the offence?—and charged, also, with having recourse to the most pitiful evasions and compromises to escape the punishment due to it.

That the phrase, "purity of election," should long since have become a thing to scoff at, no one can be surprised at who has directly, or indirectly, been concerned in, or cognisant of, the proceedings on a contested election; the meaning of the word purity, in such case, has been inverted by common consent, and honesty is calculated upon, precisely as it appears in an inverse acceptation of the term. To demonstrate the truth of this it is only necessary to refer to the report of the compromises committee presented to the House of Commons, on Friday last, by Mr. Roebuck.

"Your committee (says the document) upon a full consideration of the order under which they were appointed to inquire into the cases of the election petitions referred to them, think it right to preface their report by stating their own impression of the nature and object of the inquiry which the House devolved upon them.

"They conceive that the inquiry was not one of a judicial character; that they were not called upon to decide upon the legality or illegality of the proceedings of any party, or upon the guilt or innocence of the transactions in which any of the parties implicated were involved, in connection with the alleged compromises and bribery practised in the boroughs comprehended in the order of reference.

"They understand their duty to have been to elicit and lay before the House, faithfully and clearly, all the facts of the several cases, rather with a view to expose the evils of a system, than by any direct expression of their own opinion to inculpate individuals, or directly to lay the foundation for any legislative enactment with respect to the particular boroughs in question."

It is impossible to avoid smiling, perhaps "more in sorrow than in anger," at the exceeding delicacy with which the honourable member for Bath, and his gentle compromisee committee, have shifted from themselves the probably unpleasant consequences of any expression of opinion.

They "never mention hell to ears polite;" they would not for the world be guilty of the indecorum of broaching an opinion that should by any possibility affect the sensibilities of their colleagues, in the race of impurity—

> For Brutus is an honourable man!
> So are they all;—all honourable men!

It is, however, very quickly apparent that the honourable committee felt somewhat dubious as to the correctness of the view it had taken of the duties required of it, and so tenderly handled, for we next read—

"In this view of their duty the committee called before them the parties immediately concerned in these transactions; and [the committee feel bound in justice to those parties, to state, that their willingness to appear, with few exceptions, and the full and frank disclosures made by them, have tended greatly to facilitate the proceedings of your committee,] and they have consequently been enabled to obtain from the most authentic source evidence relative to practices which, although supposed to have existed, have never before been so clearly and unquestionably brought to light."

In this investigation it was obviously an important part of the inquiry to ascertain the impression which existed in the minds of the parties respecting their own case and that of their opponents, and under which impression they were induced to enter into the compromises.

We now at once plunge into the *media in res*, of the purpose for which the committee was appointed, and learn what? Why, that the two last Acts of Parliament relating to the trial of election petitions, namely, the 4th and 5th Vic., c. 57 and 58, have "directly led in many instances to compromises between parties prosecuting or defending their individual rights, by which charges of gross bribery and corruption were entirely withdrawn from further investigation." So that, in point of fact, the very measures adopted for the repression of one crime have had the effect of creating another, and that other of a tendency even more mischievous than the original offence, because less open to detection.

The report then proceeds to detail the transactions in the way of compromise in the several cases of Harwich, Nottingham, Lewes, Reading, Penryn and Falmouth, and Bridport, and the results are shortly as follows:—

At Harwich, contested by Mr. Attwood, Major Beresford, Mr. Bagshaw, and Sir D. Le Marchant. Upwards of £3,000 was distributed in direct bribes among thirty-three persons, and directly, or indirectly, the majority of the whole constituency was bought. To avoid the consequences of exposure by the petitions against the return of the sitting members, Attwood and Beresford, a compromise was entered into by the agent of Mr. Attwood and Major Beresford on the one part, and the agent of Sir D. Le Marchant on the other.

The terms of this arrangement were:—

1. "That Major Beresford was to retire by accepting the Chiltern Hundreds, within a month after May 3.

2. "That Sir D. Le Marchant was to be allowed to stand unopposed by Mr. Attwood and his agent.

3. "That Mr. Attwood should pay by way of deposit, as guarantee, £2,500, which was to be forfeited provided that the engagements entered into by Mr. Attwood on behalf of himself and Major Beresford were not fulfilled.

4. "That the petitions against the return of the sitting members should all be immediately withdrawn."

The petitions were consequently withdrawn, and all further proceedings arrested.

At Nottingham, the Right Hon. Sir John Cam Hobhouse and Sir George Larpent were returned as duly elected members, Mr. John Walter and Mr. Charlton being the opposing candidates.

Petitions having been presented against the return on the ground of bribery, &c., a committee was appointed to investigate the facts, but before it could enter upon its duties, an arrangement was made between the parties as follows:—

"1. All the petitions shall be abandoned.

"2. Within four days from that date one seat shall be vacated.

"3. The sum of £1,000 to be paid to Messrs. Clarke, Fynmore, and Fladgate, within seven days from this date, in consideration of the expenses incurred in the petition.

"4. It is understood that Mr. Walter is to be returned at the election resulting from the above-mentioned vacancy, for security thereof.

"5. A promissory note for £4,000 signed by Sir John Cam Hobhouse or Sir George G. De H. Larpent, at one month from this date, shall be this day deposited with Messrs. Cocks, Biddulph, and Co., bankers, London, to be handed to Mr. Walters if the conditions were not *honourably* fulfilled.

The number of electors was 5,400. The sums expended in the election amounted altogether to nearly £18,000.

At Lewes, Mr. Summers Harford and Mr. Elphinstone were returned as duly elected, Mr. Fitzroy and Lord Cantalupe being the opposing candidates. The number of electors was about 850; and the gross cost of the election to Mr. Elphinstone and Mr. S. Harford was £5,000. Of this sum £2,000 were expended in treating, and about £1,200 or £1,500 in direct bribery. The gross cost of the election to Mr. Fitzroy and Lord Cantalupe was £2,000. Here, also, a compromise was effected to prevent exposure. Mr. Fitzroy and Mr. Elphinstone were placed on the poll above Mr. S. Harford by a pre-arranged scrutiny, and Mr. Summers Harford was unseated.

At Reading, Mr. C. Russell and Lord Chelsea were declared duly elected; the opposing candidates were Mr. T. Mills and Mr. W. Tooke. The constituency of this place is 1,050. The cost of the election to Mr. Russell and Lord Chelsea amounted to upwards of £6,000, to Mr. Mills about £1,600. Here a compromise was entered into, by which one of the sitting members was to retire under a penalty of £2,000 to the petitioner, Mr. Mills, who was to be returned in his stead.

At Penryn and Falmouth, Captain Vivian and Captain Plumridge were returned as duly elected; the opposing candidates were Mr. Gwynn and Mr. Sartoris. A petition was presented on behalf of Mr. Gwynn, praying for a void election in the case of Captain Plumridge, which petition contained, among others, charges of bribery and corruption. A committee was appointed to try this case, and proceeded to do so, when, on the fourth day of its sitting, and towards the close of the petitioner's case, the labours of the committee were brought to a sudden termination by a compromise entered into by the agent of Captain Plumridge on the one hand, and the agent of the petitioners and Mr. Gwynn, the opposing candidate, on the other. The terms of this arrangement were to the following effect:—

"1. That the petition was to be withdrawn.

"2. That Captain Plumridge would thereupon, and before the 1st of July, accept the Chiltern Hundreds, and thereby vacate his seat.

"3. That no opposition should be given by Captain Plumridge to the return of any person proposed by the party presenting the petition."

The gross sum expended on the joint election of Captain Vivian and Captain Plumridge was, by the agent, stated to be about £4,000. The gross sum expended by the opposing candidates was, by their agents, stated to have been £4,000.

At Bridport, Mr. Warburton and Mr. Mitchell were returned as duly elected, the opposing candidate being Mr. Alexander Cochrane. The number of registered electors was 557. The cost of Mr. Warburton's election was £2,166, of Mr. Mitchell's £3,300. A petition was presented, and an arrangement entered into, by which, to avoid exposure of the electors (?) Mr. Warburton accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

And now, after these disreputable exposures, may it not be asked why these large sums of money have been expended?—these subsequent compromises effected?—these violations of the law by legislators themselves?—and these hankerings after a distinction so meretriciously obtained? The reply is obvious. A large portion of the constituencies are base—a large portion of the aristocracy are ambitious to represent that portion.

The discussions that have taken place upon this report have been religiously confined to the question of interference with the practices developed. Their effect upon the general interests of the country, and the constitution of Parliament, have not been mooted; or, if touched upon at all, touched with infinite delicacy and consideration; the question, as it affects the people, has been kept out of sight.

As regards the remedy for this disease, it cannot now be expected from the Bribery Bill which, thanks to the flexibility of purpose of the honourable member who introduced it, has been already shorn of its powers to achieve any good. The existing laws are shown to be ineffective; and it is now clear to every one that the only remedy for this bribing and intriguing must be looked for in such an extension of the franchise as shall make bribery on the one side too expensive a means to be resorted to, and on the other too insignificant to be looked after.

Upon the whole, the facts deduced from this report, and the evidence subjoined, lead to the most humiliating conclusions as regards some of the borough constituencies and their representatives, inasmuch as they prove a corrupt and faithless exercise of an important trust on the part of the people, and a most dishonourable aptitude to take advantage of their baseness by those who, from rank and education, should be the first to discourage wrong.

With respect to the three resolutions with which, on Thursday evening, the honourable member for Bath followed up the report of his committee, few remarks are necessary, seeing that whatever may have been the intention of the framer in moving them, there was no intention on the part of the house that they should be adopted. For what earthly purpose a committee was granted upon this affair of compromises, it would now puzzle the wisest of its members to discover, unless for the purpose of making a great show of enquiry that should lead to no results, and amuse the people towards the close of a do-nothing session with a little mystification upon a plain subject. Having appointed a committee, reasonable people naturally concluded that its labours would produce some fruit, which, although neither agreeable to the sight or taste, would at any rate be useful in its peculiar appliances. Such, however, has not been the case; it is true the committee laboured, and so, says the fable, did the mountain; and, like the mountain, the committee has produced a mouse!—a diminutive thing that has scarce had strength to squeak, before, with its triple jointed tail, the resolutions, it has been trodden under foot by a majority of the very beings that called it into existence. This ill becomes the dignity of Parliament; and the rejection of the resolutions in question, without substituting a single proposition in lieu of them, cannot but be looked upon as personally offensive to the majority of the committee by whom they were framed—derogatory to the calm and deliberative position in which Parliament should always stand before the country; and last, and by no means least, in its future influences upon the mind of the people, as unnecessarily, and wantonly, mocking them.

But even the parties implicated in these compromises have some ground for complaint. Why have they been exhibited to the public as traders in corruption, and practisers of evasion, if no mark of censure is to follow exposure? Was it fair to arraign them at the bar of public opinion as "sculkers" and "compromisers," and afford them no chance of retrieving a character for heroism by the fortitude with which they might have submitted to the penalty of their offence? Surely not. It is now a question which has been the worst used throughout the business—the country or the compromisers? Of course, after the decision of Thursday night, there can be no decent excuse for longer withholding the suspended writs, or impeding the monetary transactions of the free and independent electors in those cradles of purity—the boroughs of Harwich, Nottingham, Reading, and Bridport.

According to the report of Friday's proceedings, the ground is again to be broken on Monday, in the case of Southampton, and unless Mr. Mackinnon should again be frightened at his own temerity, as in the case of the Bribery at Elections Bill, on Wednesday, and after speaking for one good hour, by Shrewsbury clock, in support of a purpose, suddenly turn round and abandon it, the writ will, in all probability, be ordered, and, indeed, after the decision in the case of Nottingham, it would savour of something worse than injustice, were it not to be so. As regards Nottingham, and its immaculate constituency, it may be a subject for regret that Mr. Sharman Crawford's advocacy should, in this instance, have been crowned by unusual success, his parliamentary efforts, in general, having a contrary tendency; and it can only be accounted for by a generous desire on the part of honourable members, to relieve the favoured borough from the anxieties of a long protracted suspense—not, perhaps, that any serious inconvenience would have resulted to the country by the absence of representatives for such a constituency; but because the worthy electors, who appear to have, *par excellence*, "an itching palm," in the broadest sense of the term, would have been unnecessarily thrown out of practice, and an opportunity lost for another "committee on compromises" in the ensuing session of Parliament.

Two very amusing circumstances were elicited in the course of the discussion on Mr. Roebuck's resolutions, namely, that in each case of bribery, the principals were profoundly ignorant of its existence? and in each case of compromise, the principals were profoundly ignorant of the conditions?—a convenient unconsciousness will doubtless henceforth be an essential qualification for a borough candidate, whatever the country may think of its usefulness when, having passed the rubicon, the portals of the House of Commons are thrown open to the aspirant for legislative distinction. But, in sober truth, is it possible that any gentleman, or assembly of gentlemen, can imagine the intellects of the people so obtuse, their perceptions so deadened, that they will not see through the flimsy excuse, and add contempt for the meanness, to indignation for the wrong? After this, whether the session shall continue to the 10th of August, or terminate in ten hours, nothing more will be expected from it in the way of public advantage; and as so much of the business of the country has already been postponed, there is no urgent reason why the rest should not, under the circumstances, be postponed also, since for aught of usefulness, as based upon confidence,

Othello's occupation's gone.

PROJECTED RELIGIOUS REVOLUTION IN GERMANY.

(From the Times.)

The position occupied by the King of Prussia at the present moment in the religious world is not a little remarkable. It is difficult, indeed, to conceive how his views can be fully realised without a greater moral revolution than that accomplished by the Reformation itself, involving the overthrow of the notion of theological orthodoxy as a practical element in Christianity. We are not ourselves among those who look upon the accomplishment of such a design as possible; but in the present extraordinary state of religion in Germany and throughout the world, it is not easy to foresee what may be the consequences of any serious attempt to prosecute it under the auspices of so powerful a prince and so really good a man as the King of Prussia. The King of Prussia's views do not stop short of those of ourselves; he is possessed with a much more august idea, that of establishing a concord of indifferentism among his own subjects; or rather, he is too wise a man not to know that it is impossible to isolate one kingdom in Europe from the religious sympathies and disturbances of sympathies which affect the rest. Taking, therefore, his own authority in his own dominions as the centre and basis, and the Germanic feeling of nationality as the immediate circle and atmosphere of his operations, he embraces within his design these more remote influences towards which the moral powers of Prussia and Germany may be supposed to gravitate, and seeks to comprehend in that federal unity of creeds which he is bent upon consolidating, *the Church of England on the one hand, and the Church of Rome herself on the other.*

Whatever may be thought of the practicability of this project (though the principles on which it is founded have met with distinguished advocates in this country, including the lamented Dr. Arnold and the present Regius Professor of Divinity at Oxford), it cannot surprise any one acquainted with the religious history of Germany and Prussia in particular, that it should be considered practicable by King Frederick William. The state of theological opinion (or, to speak more appropriately, the view of religious philosophy) which it presupposes, has long been prevalent in Protestant Germany. The systems of doctrinal belief handed down by Luther and Calvin, in process of time, and under the influence of that liberty of private judgment which they also transmitted as a first principle of religion, became thoroughly decomposed. Things went so far that the only alternative in advance was either to deny Christianity, or to make an absolute separation between the province of dogmatic theology and that of religious faith, reducing the former to a mere department of philosophy, and the latter to a simple development of the individual character. The last alternative was naturally accepted, as the better in itself, and the more agreeable to the mystical tendencies of the German mind. In this condition the late King of Prussia found the religion of his subjects, when (having, like his son, a constructive genius, and appreciating the advantages of union, and the opportunity afforded by the exhausted state of the dogmatic principle) he determined upon founding a new church, by the combination of the till then divided Lutheran and Calvinistic sects. The king, therefore, with the assistance of his minister, M. Bunsen, compiled a new liturgy, and arranged a new organisation, to which such of the Lutheran and Calvinistic pastors as thought proper were invited to conform on a certain day. The majority of them did so; and what was left optional at first was eventually made compulsory on the remainder. In this manner the dissensions of Lutheranism and Calvinism were extinguished in Germany; and a new unity arose, in the shape of what is now designated the Prussian Evangelical Church.

A much more formidable task, however, still remained; and the differences which arose between the Crown of Prussia and the Archbishop of Cologne upon the subject of mixed marriages proved at once the importance of producing (if possible) a religious harmony between Catholism and Protestantism, and the great difficulty of that undertaking. It was probably not without a view to this object that the late king is said to have contemplated the introduction of Episcopacy into his new Church; and the present king has followed up that design, by entering into negotiations with some of our own bishops, and and contributing to the support of an English bishop at Jerusalem, expressly for the purpose of obtaining episcopal orders for candidates for the pastoral office in the German Church. The alliance which through these negotiations, it has been endeavoured to establish between the Prussian Evangelical Church and the Church of England gave occasion for a public expression of the King's desire to consolidate a general religious concord, upon the principle of essential unity of the different creeds of Christendon; and this principle seems to have been admitted by the English prelates concerned. It was thus announced in the *Prussian State Gazette*:—"All parties agreed in the conviction that the diversities of Christian worship in the Protestant Church were upheld by a superior unity, the Head of the Church himself; and that to this unity, to which all the diversities referred as to their centre, was the foundation of true Christian toleration."

About the same time that the King's views were received thus favourably by the English prelates, they were making similar progress at the Court of Rome. Through the instrumentality of the same able diplomatist who organized the Prussian evangelical Church and negotiated the establishment of the Jerusalem bishopric, a settlement of the questions in dispute between the King and the Archbishop of Cologne was obtained from the Pope, which conceded the whole question of mixed marriages, superseded the Archbishop from the practical exercise of his functions, and, in fact, gave a complete triumph to the Prussian crown. The King naturally claims this as a momentous victory to his favourite principle; and the late ceremonial at Cologne has been a celebration of this victory, as the completion of that magnificent structure is intended to be a monument of it. As in London his Majesty exemplified that principle by going in state to St. Paul's in the morning, while he privately attended the Lutheran chapel in the afternoon, so at Cologne he went first to the Protestant service, and afterwards (to the lively joy of a crowded Roman Catholic congregation) assisted at high mass in the cathedral. Nor was this conduct dictated by temporal policy, or religious indifference; it sprang from convictions evidently most deep and sincere, and shared at the time, as the circumstances would fairly lead us to infer, by the Pope's representative and the whole Roman Catholic population of Cologne; convictions which the King expressed in his feeling and eloquent speech, when he said that "this was the work of the brotherly feeling of Germans of all denominations, of all creeds;" when he declared his hope that the path under those gates might never be trodden by "disturbers of the peace of confessions;" and when he uttered his prayer that the great work might prove "a monument of the brotherly feeling between creeds who feel that they are one before their sole, their Divine Head." It is not a little remarkable that the conduct and the language of the King in his intercourse with the Church of England, and the manner in which his advances were received by our bishops, should have been so closely paralleled by the events at Cologne, where the Roman Catholic Church was the religious body concerned.

TO LET, a Cottage, situated on the Surry Hills, containing four rooms, with pleasure garden, and an excellent well of water. Terms moderate. Apply to Mr. J. Robinson, Boundary Stone Public House, Surry Hills. 1208

TO LET, for such term as may be agreed on, that beautiful marine residence of ROSEBANK, Balmain; well watered, with garden and ground attached thereto, together with a splendid wharf, and a quarry of excellent freestone, having a great depth of water alongside; at present occupied by Mr. Kerff, shipbuilder. Entry immediately. Apply to James Munn ship-builder, Miller's Point.

Sydney, January 12. 959

TO BUTCHERS AND OTHERS.

TO LET, for a term of years, a suitable Run for Sheep or Cattle, about twenty-two miles from Sydney, well watered and fenced. For particulars apply to Mr. Joseph Barnes, Parramatta.

ALSO,

Ten very superior dairy COWS, of Mr. Marsden's breed, now ready to calve. Price £4 per head. 1547

TO RENT,

With Immediate Possession if required.

GRAMPIAN HILLS.

THE ESTATE is situate about twelve miles from Goulburn, and consists of Two hundred acres, with one hundred acres under cultivation, a large unlocated run, a dwelling consisting of seven rooms, kitchen, stabling, coach-house, store room, barn, shearing shed &c. For particulars apply to F. Watkins, Esq., Parramatta, or to the undersigned.

1650 WILLIAM SHELLY

SALES BY AUCTION.

OATEN HAY.

J. K. HEYDON will sell by auction, without reserve, THIS MORNING, at the Hunter's River Wharf, at Eleven o'clock precisely,

Ten tons Oaten Hay, in lots to suit purchasers.

Terms, Cash. 1616

Thursday's Book Sale in King-street.

J. K. HEYDON has to announce, in addition to the numerous list of Books already advertised for sale THIS EVENING, at his New Auction Mart, in King-street,

An Invoice of BOOKS, of which a few of the principal names are mentioned—

Jane Austen's novels, 1 vol.
Landon's works, 1 vol.
Lady Montagu's works, 2 vols.
Howitt, Millman, and Keats, 1 vol.
Howitt's Rural Life in England
Gideon Giles
Grace Darling
M. Thiers's French Revolution, 4 vols.
Giesler's Ecclesiastical History, 3 vols.
Scott's Poetical works, 6 vols.
The Court of England, by Jesse, 2 vols.
Beloe's Herodotus
Publius Virgilius Maro
Baker's Livy, 2 vols.
Thucydides
Tacitus
Homer's Iliad, with Flaxman's Illustrations, 2 copies
Heyne's Homer
Cæsar and Sallust, 1 vol.
Cheveley, or the Man of Honour

N. B.—In consequence of the great number of the books, purchasers are requested to be early in their attendance. 1647

CARRIAGES, GIGS, &c.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, the corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, THIS DAY, the 2nd February, at One o'clock,

A splendid Britska, with appointments as a town or travelling carriage
Two handsome Cab Phaetons, finished in a very superior style
A splendid Gig, built on an improved principle
A Britska, or Mail Phaeton
Two handsome Star hopes
Three superior sets Double Harness.

The above are all built by the celebrated house of Messrs. Bunbery and Co., coach-builders to her Majesty, West End, London, and are all warranted. May be seen, until the day of sale, at Wilkinson's Coach Factory, No. 93, Lower George-street, nearly opposite the *Herald* Office, back entrance by Queen's place.

The Auctioneer particularly calls the attention of intending purchasers to the above, as they will positively be sold without the least reserve.

AFTER WHICH,

One George the Fourth Phaeton
One handsome double-bodied ditto, suitable for one or two horses
Two very superior Gigs.

Terms at sale. 1401

Fairfield House and Estate, at Gundaroo, in the neighbourhood of Yass.

MR. BLACKMAN has been instructed by the Mortgagee to dispose of by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, Sydney, adjoining the Bank of New South Wales, on MONDAY, the 6th February, 1843, at eleven o'clock precisely,

The above Estate, comprising Three Thousand acres of Land, on which has been erected a commodious dwelling house, with farm offices, stables, store-house, and kitchen garden.

One hundred and seventy-five acres of cleared land have been laid out into paddocks, and an extensive back run fit for sheep or cattle is annexed to the property.

This Estate will be submitted to auction in one lot, but failing a suitable offer the same will be disposed of in lots to suit purchasers.

For full particulars, application to be made at the office of the Auctioneer, where an extensive plan of the premises may be inspected. 1589

In the Estate of John Rowley, an Insolvent.

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, Sydney, adjoining the Bank of New South Wales, on TUESDAY, the 7th February, at Twelve o'clock precisely,

By Order of the Trustees,

All the Insolvent's right, title and interest in and to all that well-known Orchard, containing twelve acres, situate at Concord, with an excellent cottage, hothouses, and out buildings. The orchard and garden are in a high state of cultivation and full bearing.

This property is subject to a mortgage, which will be more fully explained and further particulars given on the day of sale.

ALSO,

One horse, cart, harness, and dray, saddles and bridle, cow, calf, heifer, pigs, ducks, fowls, plants in nursery, &c.

Terms at sale. 1590

Building Allotments in the City of Sydney.

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, adjoining the Bank of New South Wales, on TUESDAY, the 7th February, at Twelve o'clock precisely,

Six City Allotments fronting Harrington-street, opposite SAINT PHILLIP'S CHURCH, and bounded by Essex-street, in a line with the Counting Houses of Messrs. Rowand, M'Nab, and Company, and Messrs. Swaine, Webb, and Co. The contiguity of this situation to Sydney Cove, the Circular Wharf, and all the Government Offices, renders it exceedingly desirable and valuable for Stores of all descriptions.

ALSO,

Two Allotments in GEORGE-STREET; one situated between the properties of Mr. Gannon and Mr. Hanson, adjoining the site of the Old Gaol, late the Stores of A. B. Spark, Esquire, and the other fronting Spark's passage, adjoining the Workshop of Mr. Richard Dawson.

Plans on view at the Rooms of the Auctioneer. Terms at sale. 1255

BRIGHT FREEHOLD PROPERTY AT FIVE DOCK.

MR. BLACKMAN has been instructed by the Mortgagees, under trusts for sale, to sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 17th day of February next, at his Auction Mart, situate in George-street, Sydney, at twelve o'clock at noon precisely,

The above valuable freehold property, in the following or such other lots as may be determined upon at the time of sale, under and subject to conditions to be then and there produced.

LOT 1.

Consists of all that piece or parcel of land, containing by admeasurement thirty acres, two roods, and thirty perches, commencing on the north-west side of the Iron Cove, distant from the cove twenty chains; bounded towards the south-east by that road, bearing west twenty-five degrees south fifteen chains twenty links; then by the same road west thirty degrees south ten chains eighty links; on the west by a line north to Lyons-road thirteen chains; towards the north by that road bearing east thirty-one degrees north twenty-seven chains fifteen links; and on the east by a line south fifteen chains sixty links to the commencing point.

LOT 2

Consists of all that piece or parcel of land, containing by admeasurement nine acres, one rood, and twenty-five perches, more or less, commencing on Lyons-road, at the north-east corner of lot 119, and distant from the great north road fifteen chains eighty links; bounded towards the west by a line bearing south five degrees east twelve chains to the Iron Cove road; towards the south by that road six chains ninety links; on the east by a line north thirteen chains to Lyons-road; and towards the north by that road eight chains twenty-five links to the commencing-point.

LOT 3

Consists of all that piece or parcel of land, being lot 131 of the Five Dock Farm; bounded towards the north by a line east nine degrees thirty minutes south fourteen chains fifty links to Iron Creek; towards the west by the Iron Creek road two chains; towards the west by a line from the Iron Creek road bearing south twenty-five degrees east twenty-two chains to the Iron Creek; and on all other sides by the said creek; and containing twenty-one acres, more or less.

LOT 4.

And also all that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement seventy acres, two roods, and ten perches, commencing on the south-east side of Iron Cove-road, distant from the Cove twenty chains; bounded towards the north-west by that road bearing west twenty-five degrees, south fifteen chains twenty links to the corner of the Iron Creek-road, then by the Iron Creek-road south nine degrees thirty minutes, west twenty-seven chains twenty-five links; towards the south by a line east nine degrees thirty minutes, south fourteen chains fifty link; to the Iron Creek, and towards the north-east by a line north twenty-five degrees, west twenty-six chains fifty links to the commencing point, being lots numbered one hundred and twenty-seven, one hundred and twenty-eight, and one hundred and twenty-nine, of the original sale of the Five Dock Farm.

Terms at time of sale.

For further particulars apply to the auctioneer, or to Mr. John Smith, solicitor, O'Connell-street, Sydney. 1130

PERIODICAL SALE OF HORSES.

Held on the first and third Thursdays of every Month.

MR. ARMSTRONG will sell by auction, at his Repository, THIS DAY, the 2nd February, at twelve o'clock precisely,

Chillington, a bay horse, bred by Mr. Gifford, of Chillington Park, foaled in 1836, out of Forester Lass by Zinganee, her dam Miss Forester by Diamond, Alexander, Sweet William &c., 4 vol. p. 120, Stud Book.

Chillington was imported by the late John Dawson, Esq., per ship *Hashemy*, in the year 1839.

Also, the well known horse

LITTLE WONDER.

A bay entire with black points, fifteen hands high, four years old, and warranted sound. He is by Emigrant, out of a Whisker mare, grand dam by Skeleton, g g dam by Camerton.

Terms—An approved bill at three months. After which several horses, mares, &c.

January 29. 1469

Periodical Sale of Horses.

MR. ARMSTRONG, V. S., has received directions from the Trustees of the Insolvent Estate of Edwin Hickie, Esq., to offer for public sale, THIS DAY,

The thorough-bred horse

FITZ TOSS.

By Toss, bred by Robert Scott, Esq., of Glendon. The auctioneer regrets he cannot give the precise pedigree and description of the horse, as his directions say that they will accompany the horse from the Hunter on Tuesday, the 31st instant.

Little Wonder is now at the Repository for public inspection. 159

AN EXCELLENT HACKNEY.

MR. ARMSTRONG, V. S. will sell by auction, at his periodical sale, THIS DAY, the 2nd of February, on account of the former purchaser.

A first rate Hackney, three-fourths bred, with sufficient strength to carry twelve stone across country; a complete pack horse, and a first-rate charger; he is jet black, five years old, fourteen hands, three inches high. 1478

Sale Postponed to Thursday, the 2nd February.

MR. STUBBS has received instructions from the trustee in the insolvent estate of Alexander M'Lean, to postpone the sale of the

ENFIELD XX ALLOTMENTS,

which were to have been sold on Monday last, the 30th January, at his Mart, at twelve o'clock, to THIS DAY, the 2nd February, when they will positively be sold by public auction, by Mr. Stubbs, at his Rooms, at twelve o'clock,

The following Allotments of Land in the abovenamed Village:—

Lots 5, 6, 7, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 19, 24, 25, 30, 31, 37, 38, 36, 37, 40, and 41.

Terms—Under £50 cash; above that sum an approved endorsed bill will be taken, with security on the property if required. The purchasers to have the property conveyed at their own expense. 1570

A WATERLOO MAN'S GRANT

CALLED HUSSAR FARM.

No. 8 on the Government List.

WHO WOULD NOT BUY IT!

ONE HUNDRED ACRES.

TEN MILES FROM WOLLONGONG.

A FARM AT DAPTO,

ABOUT THIRTY ACRES CLEARED.

MR. STUBBS will offer this to public competition, at the Mart, on MONDAY, the 5th day of February, 1843, at twelve.

Like the brave Regiment to which the veteran of this Farm belongs, the Auctioneer comes to the point of value at once, without debating the ground by any manœuvring description. To save expense, not but what the worth of it would soon outflank very many adjoining divisions, and bring up the rear victoriously in the charge of comparison.

There are about thirty acres finally to be cleared, in two paddocks, on leases, a slabbed house, barn, orchard and about twenty-five acres, (in manner of a homestead), with two to three hundred trees of different sorts. It is close to the Main Dapto Creek, and partly fenced with four-railed stuff.

It joins Joseph Paris's and Captain Sheefe's grounds, and is bounded on one end and side by Government land.

There never was (as a wheat or productive farm) any more worthy of notice to the agriculturist or small farmer than this original grant, as they well know at Barker's Mills, who have had the grain.

N. B.—Particulars to be had at the Mart, if by private contract, if not

Terms will be made known at sale. 1496

FOR SALE,

200 COWS WITH CALVES,—5 MARES.

500 EWES, four years old, with STATION.

MR. STUBBS is instructed by the Proprietor to sell by public auction, on TUESDAY, the 7th day of February, 1843, at the Mart, King street, sale at twelve o'clock,

WITH STATION ON THE HUME RIVER.

The undermentioned capital little Stock and Establishment, affording an excellent opening for any gentleman of limited means, to go at once in the line and spirit of pastoral affairs. An introduction like this is not often presented, under such favourable circumstance as to secure moderation and Terms, and which may be ascertained at the Mart (for private purchase) if preferred, described as

COWS.

200 head with Calves by their sides—100 of the Cows are broken in to milk. The Cows are from three to four years old.

THE SHEEP.

500—four year old Ewes, warranted never to have been diseased.

MARES.

5—young Mares, three years old, in foal to an imported Horse.

THE STATION

Is described as having four miles frontage to a small river, and embracing a fine plain, stockyard, good huts, a dray and team of bullocks, to be taken at a valuation.

The stock may be kept free of expense for six months should the purchaser require it, or may be left on terms for two years, viz, cattle on thirds, sheep halves, and mares £1 per annum. The station can be supplied by the present Proprietor with rations for six months upon fair terms. 809

ONE HUNDRED ACRES,

BANK'S TOWN.

MR. STUBBS will sell by Public Auction, at the Mart, King-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th of February, 1843, at Twelve o'clock,

All the above eligible Farm, as described in the Grant, (at the Mart,) dated 6th January, 1841, viz.:—"Commencing at a stake on the George's River Old Road, being the south-east corner of Thomas Collins's fifty acre purchase; and bounded on part of the west by a line north eleven chains; on the south by a line west two chains, dividing it from Collins's fifty acres aforesaid; again on the west by a line north thirty six chains, dividing it from another portion of fifty acres purchased by Thomas Collins; on the north by a line east thirty nine chains to the George's River Road, dividing it from a road fifty links wide; and on the south-east by the George's River Old Road, being the Land promised, &c. &c. Quit-rent, 'ONE FARTHING'—if demanded.

P S. This Property is so plainly described in the deed, as to its excellent situation and locality for any farming man who wants such a snug quantity of land near Sydney, that it sufficiently bears its own recommendation without any addition. 1495

IMPORTANT SALE.

MR. STUBBS has received instructions from Messrs. Bray and M'Robert's, Trustees to the Estate of the late Mr. Alexander Ikin, to submit to public competition, on an early day, several valuable Dwelling Houses and Premises, in the most eligible part of Sydney viz.:—

1. A two storied House and Ground, corner of Castlereagh and Hunter-streets
2. A two storied House, nearly opposite St. Philip's Church.
3. A two-storied House in Cumberland-street
4. Ditto ditto ditto
5. House in Kent-street
6. Building Ground in Harrington-street

P.S.—Conditions and terms, with specified particulars as to the amount of rents, and description of property, will appear in a future advertisement. 7436

200 SOUTH.—A GOVERNMENT TOWN.

ONE OF THE BEST INVESTMENTS GOING.

THE COURT HOUSE,

Let to the Government.

Producing a yearly rental of £34 per annum,

TOGETHER WITH

DWELLING HOUSES ATTACHED,

With a verandah in front, erected within the last three years,

WILL BE PUT UP TO PUBLIC AUCTION,

By order of the proprietor,

BY

MR. STUBBS, at the Mart, King-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th of February, 1843, sale at 12 precisely.

Further particulars may be ascertained of the Auctioneer, King-street,

P. S.—Of any property ever offered about the neighbourhood of Dartbrook or adjoining townships, perhaps there never was any ever yet presented such a prospect of realising a fortune sooner or later, than the one now advertised for public competition. Capital can never be better laid out than in what is already returnable in good rental, like this. 1509

ABSOLUTELY FIXED

For FRIDAY, the 10th of February 1843,

At the Mart, King-st., sale at Twelve,

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

THE CAMPBELLFIELD ESTATE,

NEAR CAMPBELLTOWN.

MR. STUBBS announces to the inhabitants of the Metropolis, Parramatta, Liverpool, Campbelltown, Appin, Bringelly, Upper and Lower Minto, Bong Bong, Berrima, Wollongong, and the adjacent country, that he has been directed to name the above day for the sale of

THIS PRINCELY ESTATE,

prominently the Residence of the late DR. REDFERN'S FAMILY.

It comprises an area of about

6000 ACRES

of remarkably fine, park, wheat, meadow, pasture, and grazing Land, eminently productive, undulating in its topographical character, and displays one of the most perfect and highly-improved manorial possessions in the colony.

It adjoins the Macquarie Field Estate, the property of the RIGHT WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR OF SYDNEY, and is surrounded by most influential persons of Landed Estate and consequence.

The whole will be subdivided under the superintendence of Mr. Surveyor Knapp, and

THE HOMESTEAD

will contain about

400 ACRES,

"THE RACE COURSE"

will form a very attractive and popular purchase in the Sale, and is thus conspicuously noticed in order that

THE GENTLEMEN OF THE AUSTRALIAN TURF,

may be early apprised of it.

A well-selected and choice spot near the GRAND STAND will be included in the sale, for the erection of

"THE CAMPBELLTOWN RACE-COURSE INN."

An improved line of road is projected through the centre of the estate, avoiding all the steep hills between Macrin's Cross-roads Inn, and Campbelltown, to be thrown open to the purchasers and the public as soon as possible.

A very valuable portion of the cleared Land on the main road (about two miles from Denham Court) will be divided off into allotments, from 2 to 10 acres, for the convenience of small farmers, dairymen, mechanics, and all agricultural industrious classes.

The agricultural farms will be laid out in quantities from 50 to 50 acres each, whilst the more open forest lands will extend from 100 to 700 acres each.

Terms of Sale of the Campbellfield Estate, viz.:—Purchasers under £50, fifteen per cent. cash deposit, the residue at three and six months; above £50 and under £100, fifteen per cent. cash deposit, the residue at three, six, and nine months; above £100, fifteen per cent. cash deposit, and the residue at 5, 7, and 10 years, to bear interest at 10 per cent. from day of sale, optional to the purchasers to pay off any sum, not less than £50, by giving three months' notice. 7093

CERTAIN PROFIT!

In all Sydney Rent Rolls!!

The Estate of the late Mr. John Innis.

BY ORDER OF THE E